The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1871.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HEIGHT OF PUBLIC FAVOR.

It has been justly remarked that the popular judgment, deliberately made up, is correct and reliable. "BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS,"—comprising "COCOAINE" for the hair; "KALLISTON," for the skin; "COLOGNE WATER," which is unrivaled; and "FLAVORING EXTRACTS,"—Lemon, Vanilla, &c., have been before the public many years; one by one they acquired friends; then they counted their hundreds; then their thousands. Success created rivals; competition assailed them, but their sterling merits withstood all opposition, and the popular verdict has been rendered in their favor.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE
FOR THE HAIR.
RESTORING, BEAUTIFYING, INVIGORATING.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL.
For the Handkerchief.
DELICATE—FRAGRANT—EXHILARATING.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON.
For the Complexion.
COOLING—SOOTHING—EFFECTIVE.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE WATER.
A Standard American Perfume.
REFRESHING—CONCENTRATED—PERMANENT.

BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH-WASH.
For the Teeth.
CLEANSING—ASTRINGENT—HEALTHFUL.

JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY,
For Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, &c.

BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
FOR COOKING PURPOSES.

TESTIMONY OF WELL-KNOWN DEALERS, WHO HAVE SOLD OUR TOILET PREPARATIONS FOR MANY YEARS.

"Enjoy an enviable reputation."
John F. Henry....................NEW-YORK.
"Always up to the standard."
George C. Goodwin & Co....................BOSTON.
"The most satisfactory goods we sell."
Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, PHILADELPHIA.
"Very superior."
W. H. Brown & Bro....................BALTIMORE.
"My customers prefer them."
Joseph Fleming....................PITTSBURG.
"Choice and select—always please."
John D. Park....................CINCINNATI.
"Have an enviable reputation with all our customers."
A. B. Merriam & Co....................CINCINNATI.
"Sales increased from year to year."
Fuller & Fuller....................CHICAGO.
"With our trade have become standard."
Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, CHICAGO.
"Take pleasure in recommending them."
Hurlbut & Edsall....................CHICAGO.
"Have superior reputation."
Lord, Smith & Co....................CHICAGO.
"Staple goods with us."
Collins Bros....................ST. LOUIS.
"Have sold long and well."
R. A. Robinson & Co....................LOUISVILLE, KY.
"Sell largely on this coast."
Redington, Hostetter & Co...SAN FRANCISCO.
"Maintain their established reputation."
E. J. Hart & Co....................NEW-ORLEANS.
"Sold largely throughout the West India Islands."
J. M. Lawton....................HAVANA, CUBA.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"BURNETT'S SUPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS, LEMON, VANILLA, &C.,
ARE STRICTLY '*STANDARD*'—UNIFORM IN QUALITY, AND GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO OUR CUSTOMERS."
PARK & TILFORD,
Corner 21st-st. and Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1870.

"Have sold them for many years. Growing in public favor."
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
Chambers-st., and corner 42d-st. and Broadway.

"The best—the only kind I handle."
G. G. Yvelin....................NEW-YORK.
"The best in use."
S. S. Pierce....................BOSTON.
"Sixteen years of satisfactory experience."
Dana, Hyde & Co....................BOSTON.
"Have given universal satisfaction."
David Nicholson....................ST. LOUIS.
"The very best in the country."
Stanton & Co....................CHICAGO.
"Always up to the standard."
G. & R. McMillan....................DETROIT.
"Unequaled in the United States."
Warner, Rhodes & Co....................PHILADELPHIA.
"Preferred in this market."
Parrish, Miller & Co....................BALTIMORE.
"Have adopted them exclusively."
J. T. Warren & Co....................CINCINNATI, OHIO.
"Invariably maintain their superiority."
W. H. Henning & Co....................NEW-ORLEANS.
"Our prominent customers sell yours exclusively."
Cutting & Co....................SAN FRANCISCO.
"Merit the confidence of all dealers."
Alex McGibbon....................MONTREAL, CANADA.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

"Pre-eminently superior."—Parker House, Boston.
"The best in the world."—Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y.
"Used exclusively for years."—Contint'l Hotel. Phil.
"We use them exclusively."—Sherman House, Chicago.
"We find them the best."—Southern Hotel, St. Louis.
"We find them excellent."—Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. (2, 5, *and* 10 *oz., pint and quart sizes.*) For sale by all first-class Grocers and Grocers' Sundries Men in the United States and Canada.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Human Hair.—How many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with *alcoholic washes*, and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin, and is not absorbed. BURNETT'S COCOAINE, a compound of Cocoa-nut oil, &c., is unrivaled as a dressing for the hair,—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off, and promoting its healthy growth.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Two Ships Sunk in the Mersey With all on Board.

A Series of Disasters and Loss of Life on the Lakes.

A Disorderly Radical Meeting in Bristol, England.

"God Save the Queen" Prohibited by the Crowd.

Jolly Life of the Imprisoned Saints in Utah.

Evidences of a Shocking Murder in Philadelphia.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Two Ships Sunk by a Collision in the Mersey—All on Board Supposed to have Perished—Wreck of a Lake Schooner—Six Lives Lost.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A report comes from Liverpool this morning of a terrible disaster in the Mersey. Two ships ran into each other with such violence that both filled, and sunk almost instantly. As far as is at present known all hands are lost. The names of the vessels have not yet been ascertained.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 20.—The schooner *Twilight* struck a rock on the 15th inst., five miles below Port Auburque, sprung a leak and broke her steering gear. The crew, eight persons in all, took to the small boat, which was capsized, and only two of their number reached the shore alive. Capt. GIBBS, of Oswego, and the first mate, JOHN KENWOOD, of Erie, were among the lost.

Terrible Disasters on Lake Huron—Eight Men Drowned.

BUFFALO, Nov. 20.—Advices received here this morning from Port Huron, Mich., by the owners of the bark *Twilight*, state that that vessel was lost on Wednesday last, near Point-au-Barque, on Lake Huron. The crew, numbering eight men, were all lost. The *Twilight* was loaded with iron ore and consigned to parties in Cleveland.

The propeller *Evergreen City*, which has been ashore at Long Point, Lake Huron, since the gale on Tuesday and Wednesday, last week, has been abandoned, all efforts to release her having failed. She will soon go to pieces. She is loaded with wheat and consigned to parties in this city.

The schooner *C. A. King*, ashore three days near Long Point, was released on Saturday last by relief tugs, sent from this city. She was obliged, however, to throw overboard over 8,000 barrels of wheat, before she would float.

The schooner *Bates*, loaded with wheat, from Toledo, and consigned to parties in New-York, is now long overdue, the vessels that entered Lake Erie in company with her having arrived three days since. It is feared she went down in the gale, with all on board. The crew consisted of ten men.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A Disorderly Radical Meeting in Bristol, England—The Band Forbidden to Play "God Save the Queen"—The Turkish Ministry.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A large Radical meeting, which was attended by 4,000 people, was held in the City of Bristol last evening. Sir CHARLES W. DILKE addressed the assemblage. There was much uproar and fighting during the progress of the meeting, and the band was prevented playing the national anthem, "God Save the Queen."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20.—The are great complaints of the disorganization in the public departments. The Sultan's orders requiring economy in the administration of public affairs are misinterpreted, and not satisfactorily carried out. Harmany does not prevail in the Cabinet, and a crisis is looked for.

The Anglo-French Commercial Treaty—John Gribble Achieves Notoriety—The French Army—Prussianizing Bavaria—The Geneva Fire.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The *Standard's* report of the suspension of negotiations between England and France for the modification of the commercial treaty is fully confirmed. JOHN GRIBBLE, Secretary of the Total Abstinence Society of Brixhan, publicly accuses the Queen of intoxication. The charge causes a great uproar, and the local authorities have already commenced legal proceedings against the man who made it.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—It is expected that before the end of January, 1872, France will have ten army corps completely organized and fully supplied with improved arms, posted at the great military centres of the country.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The Reichstag has sanctioned the extension of the North-German law making military service compulsory on all to Bavaria.

GENEVA, Nov. 20.—The origin of the recent conflagration in this city is to be made the subject of a strict investigation. Suspicion is directed against the agents of the International Society.

The Spanish Cabinet Crisis—Republicans in the Cortes in Favor of Public Order—Labor Demonstrations—More Troops for Cuba.

MADRID, Nov. 20.—The debates in the Cortes during the past week, their unexpected result, and the resignation of the newly-formed Ministry cause great agitation in this city and in the provinces. The Republican Deputies to the Cortes have issued a circular advising their supporters throughout the country to keep quiet, and advocating the maintenance of public order. In the meantime the labor troubles continue. The bakers and dyers in Valencia obstinately maintain their strike, and make such threatening demonstrations that reinforcements have been sent to the garrison. A steam transport will sail from Cadiz on the 30th inst., with fresh troops and supplies for Cuba.

Sentence of Communist Journalists.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The editor of the journal *Père Duchesne* has been court-martialed and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for life. MM. VERMESCH and VUELLAUME have been sentenced to death, by default.

A Curious Contested Will Case in San Francisco—Singular Mania of the Testator.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18. The trial of the Horace Hawes contested will case is progressing in the Probate Court. The testator practically disinherited his wife and daughter, giving a considerable sum to his son, and the bulk of the remainder to found the Mount Eden University, under terms which render the project impracticable. The widow contests the will on the ground of the insanity of the testator, and the evidence to that effect is very strong indeed. The case, on account of the great extent of the estate, and the notoriety of the deceased, attracts great attention. The testimony shows that the testator was for many years a monomaniac on the subject of money and his wife, accusing her of most infamous crimes, and attempting to poison him without the slightest reason. He compared himself with Jesus Christ, and imagined himself the greatest benefactor of the human race. The general opinion is that the will will be broken.

UTAH.

Adjournment of the Grand Jury—The Imprisoned Saints—Flying from the Snow.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 17.—The Grand Jury, following the example of the Court, adjourned until Monday. There is nothing here in the shape of excitement. There is a dead calm in every way. The prisoners at Camp Douglass are having a good time, and the Saintsandsinners chat together upon the situation like old friends. The *Herald* today attacks the Ring, because, in publishing the fact that there is other evidence against WELLS and STOUT than the Danite BILL HICKMAN, they are trying to prejudice public opinion. Coaches from the mining districts come in crowded, and all who have not pressing business in the cañons are hurrying down to the city, to escape the heavy snows and the unusual cold weather. A movement is on foot to form a company to construct a street railroad from the Utah Central Depot through the centre of the city.

ROASTED TO DEATH.

A Child Five Years Old Fearfully Burned in the Absence of its Parents from the House.

TROY, Nov. 20.—This morning, in a little two-story brick house in an alley directly in the rear of the French Catholic Church, a little girl five years old, named KATIE HAYS, with her sister MARY, aged ten years, were left in the house alone by their parents. During their absence the elder sister had occasion to go into the yard, when KATIE commenced toasting some bread on a red-hot stove, and her clothes took fire. When assistance arrived the child was enveloped in flames. Her flesh was horribly burned, the skin peeling off from all parts of its body. Above the knees was one charred mass of roasted flesh. Death occurred in a few hours.

SHOCKING MURDER.

A Well-Dressed Man Found in a Vacant Lot in Philadelphia With His Throat Cut.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—This morning the residents of West Philadelphia were horrified by the discovery that a murder had been committed almost at their very doors. This morning, while Lieut. LEECH, of the Sixteenth Police District, was arranging his morning returns in the Station-house at Thirty-seventh and Market streets, Officer MCDONALD entered and informed his superior that while traversing Walnut-street he had found the body of a man with the throat cut from ear to ear. The Lieutenant and a number of officers at once proceeded to the spot indicated and found the statement made by the officer was correct. The scene of the tragedy is located on Walnut, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. Lying about are quantities of cobble and granite stones intended for paving and curbing, and between two of the latter the body was found wedged. At first it was supposed that the victim had committed suicide, and a search was instantly instituted for the weapon, but nowhere could any instrument of any kind be found. Meanwhile an officer, in examining the body, found that the third finger of one of the man's hands had been chewed off, and an inspection of the throat wound showed that no suicidal hands could have produced it. Those who have ever witnessed the killing of a bullock are aware that the butcher first makes an indentation with the knife, which he then turns in the wound and draws across the threat. Such had been the course pursued in this instance, and it was plainly evident that the deed had been done coolly and deliberately, and as plain was it that the unfortunate man had ceased to breath almost immediately. Considerable blood was scattered about, and it was, for the time being, supposed that the murderous deed had been committed elsewhere and the body hauled to the place where found in a wagon. This theory, however, was soon dispelled, since there were no traces of any vehicle. The next theory was that the murdered party had been enticed to the spot by some of the "gut gang," and the neighborhood being a quiet, deserted one, served only too well their purpose. For a time it was a matter of impossibility to obtain any information relative to the bloody affair, but after considerable search it was ascertained that a woman who resides in a block of houses situate on Chestnut-street, had, during the morning, about 1 o'clock, heard a terrific scream. Further than this, she knew nothing. A coal merchant named JAMES JONES, whose place of business and residence are both located near by, also remembered having heard a scuffle and screams during the night. As might well be supposed, the news of the bloody deed sped like wildfire, and soon a large crowd collected at the fatal spot. Every new arrival was allowed to examine the body, but, singular to relate, none could identify it. The murdered man was a robust, handsome-looking person, wearing a black moustache and imperial, having jet black eyes and heavy black eyebrows. He was attired in a rich suit of broadcloth, and had worn a black Kossuth hat. Whether he had been robbed or not is yet unknown, but a search in his pockets resulted in the finding of only 76 cents. The mystery that surrounds the matter is somewhat peculiar, and the police authorities have not the slightest clue upon which to base any movement. The matter has been placed in the hands of the detectives.

Severe Snow-Storm in the West—Pacific Railroad Trains Delayed.

OMAHA, Nov. 20.—The sleet and snow-storm which commenced here on Friday noon continued until Sunday morning, and extended over the whole country, from the Rocky Mountains to the Missouri River. Everything is covered with a coating of heavy ice, causing the downfall of the telegraph lines. The Union Pacific trains are snow-bound at different points between Omaha and Cheyenne, the express-train due here on Saturday afternoon arriving about midnight Sunday. The storm is reported to be still more severe in Southern and Western Colorado.

The Bill to Repeal the Woman Suffrage Law in Wyoming Territory.

CHEYENNE, Nov. 17.—A final vote was reached in the House today on the bill No. 4, entitled "An act to repeal the Woman Suffrage law." The bill was indorsed by Hon. C. E. CASTLE, of Anita County. The vote stood: Ayes—Blair, Castle, Dayton, Friend, Kay, Kendall, Sheeks, Pease and Willson, all Democrats. Nays—Brown, Haley and Nickerson, Republicans The bill will come up in Council in a day or two.

Asa Kittel, the Blind Boy, Not a Murderer.

TROY, Nov. 20.—The Commission appointed under the new State law to determine as to the mental capacity and responsibility of ASA KITTEL, the blind boy, who shot and killed his father and mother two years ago, have handed in their report to the District-Attorney's office. The Commission decide that ASA KITTEL is not, and was not, a responsible person. It is very probable that the report will be presented to the Court this week, and the boy sent to an asylum.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Alleged Indian Bounty Frauds—Adjournment of the Supreme Court—Personal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Mr. J. A. WILLIAMSON, of the Interior Department, and Mr. L. B. GUNCKEL, of Dayton, Ohio, have just returned from an official visit to Fort Gibson and the country immediately surrounding it. It is understood, though nothing is made public yet by the Superintendent, that they have been investigating the alleged charge against Judge WRIGHT, of this city, of frauds upon the Government, through forgery, and in other ways connected with the payment of Indian bounties, some account of which was recently published. It is rumored that the result of the investigating tour was the collection of evidence which may make the presentation of Judge WRIGHT by the Grand Jury possible, though positive information is still withheld. If any criminal action is instituted here, it must be between now and this day week, as the statute of Limitations will after that time bar suits on the charge of forgery, provided the crime was committed within this District.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Chief-Justice CHASE announced today the adjournment of the Supreme Court from Friday next till the first Monday in December. This action will delay the delivery of the legal-tender opinions till after that date.

PERSONAL.

The son of BRIGHAM YOUNG, JOHN W. YOUNG, left this city last evening for Salt Lake City. His visit East related entirely to railroad affairs. Ex-Congressman PROSSER, the Postmaster at Nashville, Tenn., is in town. He is charged with the violation of the law forbidding members of Congress to accept pay for the prosecution of claims against the Government, and it seems probable that he will have to give up his office. He is here to defend himself against the charge.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Rendered Yesterday in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The following decisions in the United States Supreme Court were rendered today:

No. 191.—*Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad vs. Swift.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Missouri.—In this case, the Court holds that, when an Army Surgeon is traveling as part of a command of the army, and as such has with him his personal baggage, surgical instruments and table silver-ware, the carrier is responsible for the loss of the surgical instruments as a part of his baggage, and for the silver-ware, as a part of the property which the carrier received as a common carrier of goods, and against the loss of which, from any cause but the act of God or the public enemy, he is an insured; and this, notwithstanding the property was not placed specially in the care of the baggage-master in the proper car, but was transported with the consent of the carrier, in a common passenger-car; in such cases, say the Court, it is to be presumed that when the compensation for transporting the command is fixed, the Company take into consideration, not merely the peculiar kind of property carried by the troops, which could hardly be treated as simple baggage of travelers, but also the quantity, besides such baggage possessed by individuals of the party. Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion.

No. 184.—*Sharp et al. vs. Hammond et al.*—Appeal from the Southern District of New-York.—This was a case of collision. The libelants, owners of the schooner *Brothers*, bringing suit *in personam* against the respondents, owners of the schooner *R. H. Huntley*, alleging the accident to be in consequence of unskillfulness and neglect in the management of the *Huntley*. The Court below found from the evidence that Hammond, the Captain of the *Huntley*, had exclusive possession and control of the schooner, and that he manned, victualed and navigated her at his own expense, and held that such being the case he must be deemed a charterer under the act of 1851, which exempts the owners from personal liability and leaves the injured party to seek his remedy against the colliding vessel and those who carelessly handled her. This Court hold that Hammond must be regarded as the owner, because he was the charterer, and as such he was responsible for the tortuous acts of the vessel, and that if the libel was rightly dismissed as to the other respondents, the libelants were entitled to a decree against him. The decree is reversed, with directions to the Court below to order a reference as to damages, and to decree that the libelants recover against Hammond. Mr. Justice STRONG delivered the opinion.

No. 198.—*Smith vs. Mason, Assignee in Bankruptcy.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—In this case the Court held that in a summary proceeding in bankruptcy the Bankruptcy Court is without authority to adjudicate the rights involved in the controversy, but should put the parties contestant to their remedies at law or in equity, and that in such a case, where the Bankruptcy Court had assumed to adjudicate the right, and had ordered a distribution of a fund claimed by the assignee and others, and, on appeal, was taken to the Court in banc, the latter Court erred in considering the merits and decreeing a different disposition of the fund, but instead thereof should have remanded the cause to the Bankruptcy Court with directions to proceed no further summarily, but to put the parties to their remedies as above stated. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion.

No. 206.—*Scott vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The plaintiff sought to recover for transportation furnished the Government in pursuance of a contract with the Quartermaster's Department. The Government declined to pay a balance claimed, on the ground that the amount was for transportation not within the route covered by the contract. The Court below sustained this defense and dismissed the petition, and that judgment is affirmed here. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion.

No. 174.—*Rogers vs. Ritter, &c., et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for California.—This was an action of ejectment to recover possession of lands in San Francisco. The questions were of fact to be decided by an array of documentary evidence. The verdict and judgment were for the defendants below and here, and they are affirmed by this Court. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion.

No. 189.—*Edwards vs. Gannerel.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the district of Louisiana.—In this case the Court held that an order of the Circuit Court below, dismissing the case, which was transferred from the Provisional Court was correct holding; that under the act of July, 1866, it belonged in the District Court, and was never legally transferred to the Circuit Court. Mr. Justice STRONG delivered the opinion.

THE SINKING TOWN.

Present Condition of Hyde Park, Penn.—Causes of the Disaster—Other Veins Below the Flames.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 20.—The *Republican*, today, says: The extent of the damage done to property in Hyde Park by the caving in of the Oxford mines is more apparent now than on the morning after the disaster. This is owing to the fact that the sinking of the earth above the old vein continued all the succeeding day, and the rent in the surface became so large at some points as to form a capacious chasm. On Thursday morning the old vein was explored for a considerable distance, and though not explored in a very thorough or satisfactory manner, the investigators reported that the pillars had given way and that the ground above had sunk about half the depth of the excavation. The sinking through the day was therefore evidently the settling of the superincumbent mass in the spaces below not filled up. When this has taken place to the fullest extent the property above may be considered secure. But after all this security can only be viewed as temporary, except something is done to compel coal operators to respect the safety of life and property by leaving pillars at such intervals and of such proportions, as to prevent the possibility of caving in. Beneath the vein that has been wrought out are other veins, which will be opened sooner or later, and if the same system of excavation takes place in these—if the operator exhibits the same reckless disregard for the lives and interests of others, more disastrous results must follow than those which have just taken place. The fact is that the system of mining coal throughout the whole of the anthracite region is such as to make the property immediately over the scene of operations about valueless. Of course this has not been the case as yet, because sufficient time had not elapsed to rot the props and pillars. But the time will come when many districts, which are now apparently secure, must go under, involving an inestimable destruction of life and property. In a few years more, if the operations are continued, the whole of Hyde Park will be undermined, and left standing on wooden props and skeleton pillars, like a person on stilts. And suppose the region to be visited by an emotion of an earthquake which would pass away in another region without any disastrous consequences, what would be the fate of the ten or fifteen thousand inhabitants of the borough? Our attention was called, a few days ago, to the mining operations going on in Hyde Park in the vicinity of the Scranton Stove Works. The hands employed in this manufactory can distinctly hear the blasting beneath and feel the tremor of the earth succeeding the explosion. This district is rapidly being built up, and some buildings are heavy brick structures; if, therefore, there is little left but props of wood to support the earth, a caving in may naturally be expected some day, attended by terrible results.

RAILROAD PERILS.

Heroism of a Conductor—He Assumes the Position of a Cowardly Engineer and Saves His Train—A Fatal Accident on the New-York Central.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHENANGO FORKS, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 20, 1871.

A conductor on a freight and passenger train on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad performed a daring feat a few days since, by which a fearful catastrophe was averted. The train, consisting of twenty-four stock-cars and one passenger-car, which was filled with passengers, was between this station and Whitney's Point, going at a tolerable high rate of speed, when the engineer, WM. HARDY, discovered a rail entirely out of the track some distance ahead. He immediately reversed his locomotive, but upon second thought, determined to attempt running the train over the place where the rail was missing, and at once turned on a full head of steam. The engineer and fireman, however, did not remain to see what success the experiment would meet with, but jumped off the engine, leaving it without any one to control it. The train bounded over the disconnected track at a fearful rate of speed, every car retaining its position on the track. The dangerous spot was passed, but with no one upon the locomotive to control its speed; a most terrible fate awaited the train somewhere. The state of affairs became known to the passengers, and a panic was at once raised. At Whitney's Point there was every probability that the track would not be in readiness for the train, as at the rate it was going it would reach there some minutes before its time. In this extremity conductor JOHN VROOMAN proved himself to be a hero. He was in the passenger-car at the rear of the train, but clambering up the ladder of the freight-car next in advance, he ran the whole length of the runaway train on the tops of the cars, and was soon in the locomotive cab, seized the throttle, and in the next moment had the train under control. A less heroic man in charge of the train, and it is impossible to tell what the result of the extraordinary runaway might have been.

On Saturday, as a Southern Central freight-train was going north, just leaving Berkshire, a brakeman named MICHAEL GLYNN, in stepping to the ground from a car, caught his foot in a frog. In attempting to extricate it, he lost his balance and fell backward in under the moving train. The wheels of the car passed over his body, breaking and crushing both legs in a frighful manner, and nearly severing his head from his body. He was from Canada, where his relatives reside.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—1 A. M.—The barometer continues lowest over the lakes and northward, where south-west winds, veering to west, are now very generally reported. The temperature has risen decidedly since Sunday morning on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Light rain and fog have prevailed very generally on the Middle and East Atlantic coast, where clearing weather is now reported.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise from New-York and the Atlantic westward to the Mississippi, with fresh westerly winds and clearing weather in the Middle States and on the lakes, light winds and partially cloudy weather in the remaining region. Cloudy weather continues in New-England, with south-west winds. Fresh and brisk but not dangerous winds are anticipated for the lakes on Tuesday.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Miss OLIVE LOGAN lectured last night in Washington, D. C.

The steam flour mills belonging to Messrs. SMITH BROTHERS, at Rock Falls, Ill., was burned last Thursday; loss $35,000. No insurance.

ENOS COLLINS, probably the richest man in the Lower Provinces, died yesterday, at Halifax, N. S., aged ninety-six years.

Sir THOMAS DAKIN, late Lord Mayor of London, has accepted the tender of a complimentary dinner, to be given on the 22d inst.

The Grand Jury of Cincinnati has indicted MAURICE W. MYERS, Law Librarian, for perjury and for obtaining money under false pretenses.

SUSAN KELLY, on trial in Baltimore for the murder of her infant by burning it on the stove, was yesterday acquitted, a physician testifying that the child was not born alive.

Lord GORDON, of Scotland, a gentleman of large wealth, has just completed an extensive tour throughout the North-west, in the interest of organized emigration from Scotland.

By a collision on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near Osgood, Ind., between two freight trains, on Sunday, a number of cars containing live stock were wrecked.

Four members of a gang of twenty-five burglars arrested at Springfield, Ohio, some weeks ago, were, on Saturday, sentenced each to five years in the Penitentiary.

Five cases of small-pox are reported at Rondout. The disease was introduced by a passenger on an emigrant ship, who arrived on Wednesday.

CHAPMAN S. RICHER, accused of seducing his sister-in-law, MARY J. RICHARDSON, at West Chelmsford, Mass., and Dr. A. M. BALLARD, accused of abortion, have disappeared.

Two important witnesses for the prosecution in the case of KELLY, about to be tried in Dublin for discharging a pistol at an officer, have disappeared.

The Count of CHAMBORD, in a letter just published, contradicts the report that he intends to surrender his hereditary right to the throne of France.

The report that CHARLES C. CLARK had vacated the editorial chair of the Troy *Press*, for a position on the Hudson River Railroad, is unfounded.

The steamer *Montana*, which sailed from San Francisco for Panama on the 17th, carried merchandise to the value of $127,000, mainly for New-York, including 10,000 gallons of wine.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Great Bend, Penn., was burned on Sunday evening, probably by the explosion of the gas-meter. The loss is $13,000; insurance, $2,000.

A more thorough examination of the charred remains found under the Chicago *Tribune* building on Saturday, satisfies the friends of JOHN MCDEVITT, the noted billiard player, that they are not his remains.

The packing-ring in the hydraulic press at the Phenix Iron Foundry, Providence, R. I., broke, yesterday morning, and a fragment struck MICHAEL MCCARTY in the head, killing him instantly.

The remains of late Col. SANDERSON, of the Langham Hotel, London, will be brought to this country for interment. A committee of guests of the hotel accompany the remains to New-York.

A hand-car containing MICHAEL BARRY and FRANK BURNS, trackmen on the New-York Central Railroad, was run over near Auburn on Sunday morning, and BURNS was instantly killed. BARRY sustained a fracture on the leg.

J. H. ROBINSON, of New-York, who attempted the assassination of JNO. W. PITTOCK of the Pittsburg *Evening Leader*, on Friday evening, assigns no motive for the act, and his counsel claims he is insane.

A severe gale was experienced on the Northern Pacific Coast on Monday last. The steamer *John L. Stephens* narrowly escaped being wrecked. The United States steamer *Shubrick* was driven ashore and badly damaged at Astoria.

JOHN BROWN, LODI BROWN and JOHN HOUX, the Sonoma, (Cal.,) stage robbers and murderers, have been held for trial. HOUX turned State's evidence, and says there were nineteen in the gang, but one was killed in a recent attack on a stage. Officers are now in pursuit of the others.

THE SAVINGS BANK FAILURES.

A Director Said to Have Lost the Funds of the Suspended Savings Institutions in Stock Speculations—Appointment of a Receiver for the Bowling-Green Bank.

A rumor was rife yesterday that the main cause of the failure of the Guardian and Bowling-green Savings Banks could be traced to the misuse of the funds of both institutions. It was freely asserted that stocks in the possession of the banks had been taken and converted into money, which had been squandered in speculations in Wall-street. The Bowling-green Bank was credited with having lost about $300,000 in public and private stocks and bonds in that way, and the misappropriation of the assets of the Guardian Savings Institution was also claimed to have been quite heavy. One depositor in the former bank went so far as to charge that stocks and collateral securities were not the only funds sold, but hands were laid even on the money on hand in the banks. An officer of the Bowling-green Bank was visited at his residence last evening by a TIMES reporter, who was informed that Mr. SHEPHARD F. KNAPP had been appointed receiver of the bank by Judge BRADY, and that an investigation is now being made of its condition. Some of the depositors wanted Capt. TOONE as receiver, but they failed to have him appointed. The officer said that it was quite certain that the bank would not be able to resume payment, and that its affairs would be settled as soon as possible, so that the depositors could get back some, if not all, of their money. He admitted that the rumor of the misuse of the funds of the Bowling-green and Guardian Banks was very prevalent on 'Change. The name of the party who is charged with the misappropriation of funds is withheld until the facts can be authenticated. Inquiry in regard to the condition of the Guardian Bank led to the discovery that it was entirely insolvent. It was mentioned that TWEED had promised to advance the money necessary to enable it to resume payment, but had afterward announced his inability to do so. The bank was in the habit of receiving large sums from single depositors, and this fact rather tended to hurt its credit, cautious depositors preferring to go to the Atlantic, Oriental and other banks with their money. INGERSOLL and GARVEY, and the mistress of one of the highest of the Ring officials, were depositors in the bank, and saw the disaster which threatened it two or three months ago, when they drew out all their money, amounting to about $200,000. The laboring people, who had small accounts in the suspended banks, regard the prospect of losing some, if not all, of their savings with the greatest indignation, and feel most bitterly towards the men who have brought the threatened loss upon them. Among the gentlemen who came forward, yesterday, and offered to sacrifice some of his own property, that the depositors might not suffer, was Mr. R. E. SELMES, Secretary of the Bowling-green Bank, who manifests a willing disposition to help the losers.

A petition was filed on Saturday afternoon against the Guardian Savings Institution, in the United States District Court, to have it declared a bankrupt. An injunction preventing the disposition of the property of the bank has also been issued. The petition is filed at the instance of JULIUS ASCHER, a depositer in the bank. A. BLUMENSTIEL, who is attorney for the petitioning creditor, intends applying for a provisional warrant today.

Yesterday, Judge BARNARD, on motion of T. C. T. BUCKLEY, revoked the order appointing a receiver of the National Savings Bank, and the bank has resumed payment.

The Chicago Grand Jury on Gen. Sheridan.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The Grand Jury closed their labor today. They indorse and commend the action of Mayor MASON in calling to his aid the services of Gen. SHERIDAN, and consider that the thanks of the community are due Gen. SHERIDAN for the efficient aid rendered by him to the regular Police force in the emergency caused by the late fire.

The Principle of Social Freedom, Involving Free Love, Marriage, Divorce, &c.—Lecture by Victoria C. Woodhull.

One of the largest audiences ever collected together in a public hall in this City assembled last night at Steinway Hall on the occasion of a lecture by Mrs. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL on "The Principle of Social Freedom, Involving Free Love, Marriage, Divorce, &c." The assemblage embraced representatives of all classes and conditions of social life, but the vast portion of it, it must be confessed, was undeniably composed of the curious and indifferent. The novelty of the doctrines enunciated, and the still greater novelty of their expression by a lady, excited the highest amount of curiosity, and though not wishing to interrupt the continuance of the lecture, the audience was twice compelled to condemn the theories advanced in loud and continued hissing. But the most peculiar feature in the evening's programme was the violent interruption of the lecturer by her own sister, Mrs. BROOKER, and her vehement denunciations of the principles advocated by Mrs. WOODHULL. That lady occupied the front box in the middle tier, on the right of the platform, and as she boldly stood to repudiate the sentiments of her sister, a perfect storm of cheers and counter-demonstrations greeted her appearance. For fully ten minutes the utmost confusion prevailed. Mrs. WOODHULL, in despair at being unable to continue her lecture, retired from the platform, and Mrs. BROOKER, still standing erect, demanded silence. A breach of order seemed imminent, and a Police officer was compelled to advance to the position occupied by Mrs. BROOKER and force her to resume her seat. Mrs. WOODHULL was then called to the platform, and continued her lecture to the close without further interruption. The chair was occupied by Mr. THEODORE TILTON, who, in introducing Mrs. WOODHULL, observed that, notwithstanding all insinuations to the contrary, she was a virtuous woman, and he could vouch for it. The lecture, which occupied two hours in its delivery, was directed chiefly to an attack on the marriage system, as at present constituted, as an outrage on individual freedom and a barrier to general happiness. She maintained that it should not partake more of the character of a contract than any other legal agreement, and that its continuance for a lifetime was preposterous and an outrage. On the question of marriage, as in all others which affected private life, the Government should not be permitted to interfere; and to suppose that they were virtuous because of the restraint which it imposes upon them was an insult to American women. She believed and gloried in free love which bound the parties to each other only during its existence, and severed their marital relations whenever either of the parties desired. The offspring of such love was best and purest. Mrs. WOODHULL here enumerated a host of distinguished personages whom she described as being born under such circumstances. She spoke at considerable length of the social evil, and sympathized with the unfortunate women while she condemned the men as infinitely more debased. In this connection she severely commented on marriage for position and social elevation as the worst of evils, and concluded her lecture by expressing her conviction of the final triumph of free love.

Serious Fire in Howard-Street.

About 5 o'clock last evening fire was discovered on the second floor of No. 27 Howard-street, occupied by CHARLES M. VEIT & Co., dealers in fancy goods, and although speedily extinguished, considerable damage was done. The loss of the firm where the fire originated is estimated at $1,500, and that of M. J. WIDDLETON, publisher, occupying the first floor and basement, chiefly inflicted by water, at $3,000. The loss of C. M. FOSTER, upholsterer, on the third floor, is said to be $500, and the building will require the same amount for repairs. The losses are covered by insurance.

A Lady's Complaint About the Central Railroad Depot.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow a lady reader of the TIMES to add her protest to Harlem Railroad abuses? Whatever relief we have at present or in future we owe to no other person than yourself. It may do very well for the Vice-President of the Company to deny the charge of carelessness, but can he deny that I have repeatedly complained and without any notice being taken, to officers of the Company during the past, when I have been obliged to cross through Forty-sixth-street to the impassable carriage crossing at Forty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, or that I have complained of the entirely-neglected sidewalk on their own premises, and the street obstructed by freight and distillery grain cars? Can you tell me by what authority the Company have laid rails across Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, near Madison-avenue? Yesterday in attempting to reach St. Albans Church I found the street entirely blockaded.

Mrs. J. H. W.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 20, 1871.

THE GRAND DUKE.

His Reception Postponed Till the First Fair Day.

A Lively Scene in the Harbor Yesterday.

The Russian Fleet Escorted Up the Bay.

Excursion of the Reception Committee in Quest of the Prince.

The Latter Receives Them on the Frigate Svetlana.

Disappointed Spectators Waiting in the Streets For the Procession.

By the gracious permission of "rude Boreas," the Grand Duke ALEXIS, has at last come to anchor off the Battery, and has proclaimed from the cannon's mouth, in place of the startling tones of M. FECHTER'S *Legardere*: "I am here." Though Jupiter Pluvius has as yet denied him to us, there is no doubt that he is here. St. Thomas himself could not find a flaw in the affidavits. He has been fumigated and passed as uninfected by small-pox or cholera, by Dr. CARNOCHAN, saluted with any number of guns by Admiral ROWAN, salaamed with a true Grecian bend of the body by the Oriental representative of his Imperial father, the Czar, received (though as yet informally) by Mr. LLOYD ASPINWALL and his 200 fellow-committee men, studied for his head by Mr. BIERSTADT, questioned as to the treatment he receives by the humane Mr. BERGH, and disrespectfully stared at by every Captain of a steam-tug or canal-boat that happened to pass within hailing distance of the anchorage of the *Svetlana*. Above all he has been interviewed by Jenkins. If, after all this, he is not here, he ought to be. He certainly must be fearfully and wonderfully made; if he is not one of Mr. FOSTER'S disembodied or unembodied spirits, who are here and are not here.

That the Grand Duke was expected to land yesterday the motley crowd which gathered, long before noon, in the neighborhood of the Battery was ample evidence. Never was there a more thoroughly rain-soaked and disappointed crowd. The flags decorating the rafters of the dock-house of the Perth Amboy Company had no charms for them. They peered eagerly through the mist at the united squadrons as they lay at anchor between the Battery and Communipaw, and sighed and chewed and blasphemed. They glared on every reporter that arrived, as though the Press, not the elements, was the cause of all their vexation; and every now and then made a rush for the front places, which threatened the representatives of the Press with a ducking—if not with a watery grave. Today it is to be hoped that the Committee will make some suitable arrangements for the reporters.

"'Mid all the changing scenes of life," none is more intensely disagreeable than to form an atom of a thoroughly saturated and disappointed crowd. Those who have no umbrellas strongly object to those who have; and others try to keep up a compensating balance of moisture by internal application. This was the case yesterday. The First Ward roughs were not inclined to agree with the moralizings of *Lear's* Fool.

"He that hath and a little tiny wit
Must make content with his fortune's fit,
For the rain it raineth every day."

The mob evidently thought their excitement was becoming too much watered, and they straightway proceeded to artificial reinvigoration. The consequence: Every unfortunate who landed at the jetty was the Grand Duke or Admiral POSSIET, and when the Russian and American fleets steamed up to the Battery and cast anchor, all comers ashore were mobbed, cheered, and then hooted at, because fate had not ordained they should all be Grand Dukes. Three unfortunate Russian officers who landed shortly after it had been made known that the reception was put off till today were jeered at in the most merciless manner, and, but for the protection of an officer, might have fared badly from the rush and pressure of the crowd. One of the party was well furnished with gold lace and plumes, and bore, though much older, some resemblance to the Grand Duke as he has been described. A cry arose, "There he is," and immediately an indescribable scene of confusion arose. Right and left handers launched out in all directions, boys and women were knocked down and trampled on, and the three officers ran the gauntlet of the vilest abuse when it was discovered that ALEXIS was not of their party. The one supposed to be the Duke carried a small hand-bag. "He ain't no Duke," exclaimed a rough, "he's only a carpet-bagger." This is about as respectable a specimen of the welcome these gentlemen received as will possibly bear quotation. And all this while the yards of the *Svetlana* were being manned, salutes were being fired, the *Mary Powell* was swiftly stealing away through the mist to the foot of Vestry-street to land her disconsolate freight, and the Grand Duke was, doubtless, quietly smoking a cigarette in his cabin, and reading a guide to New-York. St. George of Cappadocia, the patron Saint of Russia, should certainly have not been guilty of so grievous a sin of omission as to forget to propitiate the clerk of the weather on so important an occasion. There has, fortunately for him, been a postponement. Let him retrieve.

ON BOARD THE MARY POWELL.

The Reception Committee and Ladies—Alexis and the Citizens—A Pleasure Trip, but no Reception.

Yesterday a drenching rain fell all the morning, and gloomy clouds hung over the City, threatening still more copious floods. But when it became generally known that, despite the obnoxious moisture, the *Mary Powell* was to go down the Bay, waterproofs were hastily donned and family carriages ordered out immediately to convey parties to Pier No. 39 North River, where the *Powell* was getting up steam.

At 10 A. M. the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee had already posted its men at the gangways to inspect tickets and pass properly accredited applicants to the steamer. M. JULLIEN'S orchestra and members of the Seventy-first regiment band, all attired in elegant uniform, occupied the after-part of the hurricane deck, and enlivened the dismal morning with strains of exquisite melody. Already several distinguished persons were on board, and every few minutes brought more. Easily recognizable among the notables were Mattison L. Delafield, Rev. Mr. Howe and wife, Mr. Charles Kohlsaat, Gen. McDowell, Gen. Ingalls and aids, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Robert L. Stuart, Commander Voorhees, A. Bierstadt, Henry Clews, William S. Clerke, Jr., Howard Potter, Allen Campbell, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Musgrove, Mr. Renwick, Mrs. Renwick, Miss Reed, Gen. Aspinwall, Mrs. and Miss Schuchardt, Miss Munson, Mr. J. T. Johnson and daughters, Mr. B. H. Field, Prof. S. F. B. Morse and Miss Morse, Mrs. Judge Roosevelt and daughter, Peter Cooper, Mr. Smith Clift and Miss Clift, Mr. Wm. Low, Mr. Wm. Stuart, Mr. R. A. Witthaus and daughter, Mrs. Reynolds, Emerson Foote, Mr. Webb, Miss Annie Crocker, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Bishop, Edward Matthews, Collector Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Davis and Major-Gen. Sanford.

There was a great deal of delay experienced owing to the absence of the Executive Committee, who no doubt acted on the announcement that no reception was to take place if the day were stormy. However, so many people were now on board that it became necessary to rescind the former resolution and adopt some new measure. A great many were in favor of going right along with the affair, leaving out the parade; others, among whom were all the ladies, decidedly favored the conduct of the reception as laid down in the programme. In this uncertain situation were things when Gen. SHALER came on board and informed Gen. McDOWELL and Mr. CLEWS that the National Guard was in readiness, and only waited the word to turn out. At 10¾ o'clock a quorum of the Executive Committee, comprising Wm. H. Aspinwall, Gen. McDowell, Gen. Dix, Gen. Aspinwall, R. L. Stuart, S. J. Macy, Peter Cooper, A. Bierstadt, Howard Potter, Henry Clews, being present, a private session was held in one of the cabins, and a vote taken to decide their action. They resolved to go down the Bay, board the *Svetlana*, and ask His Imperial Highness whether he would come on shore with the Committee then, be escorted by them quietly to his hotel, and go on to Washington to-morrow, deferring the grand reception and parade until his return thence, or postpone the whole thing until to-morrow, when, the weather being fine, the programme should be carried out.

This decision had scarcely been reached when another carriage was seen hurrying along the dock, and as it drew up at the gangway the head of Minister CATACAZY was thrust through the window, and the band struck up the Russian national hymn. He descended, and with the members of his Legation, attired in gorgeous court uniforms, came down the gangway bareheaded to the *Powell's* deck. He was then closeted with the Committee for a short time, and again went on shore, entered his carriage and drove off to the Battery, whence he was to take steam down the Bay and submit the Committe's proposal to ALEXIS. The *Mary Powell* was to follow slowly in his wake.

At last the deck hands cried "all aboard" and "all ashore," let go the cables and the engines turned over. Another minute and the *Mary Powell* left her dock for the Grand Duke's vessel. The band played many pleasing selections from "Martha," "Les Huguenots" and other operas, and all was merriment and jollity. But the Battery "hove in sight" and the engines stopped. Here the Russian Minister once more stepped on deck and informed the Committee that the Russian fleet were coming up the Bay and there was nothing to do but await their arrival.

Soon after the revenue cutter *Northerner* came alongside, and the Russian Consul-General BODISCO and Mr. SCHULTZE came aboard. Presently, through the dense mists overhanging the waters, the tall masts and dark hull of the *Svetlana* were seen, and those of the *Kansas* in close proximity to her. One after another the vessels came in the order given elsewhere, and as each dropped her anchor and paid out cable, a feeling of chagrin was visible on the countenances of those who had set their hearts on a trip down the Bay. Well, there was no help for it; the Prince had got up to the City of New-York without the aid of those who had come to give him welcome. And now the rain poured down in torrents upon the whole Russian Legation and on the gentlemen who occupied the guards and narrow gangways on that side nearest to the vessels of the fleet. By and by a blue barge was lowered from the davits, and and just as she was being manned the first gun of welcome boomed sullenly from Fort Columbus and was followed by the whole salute. Every eye was riveted on the *Svetlana* now, and not a movement on her was lost. First, the sailors quietly arranging the gear in the rigging and the sentry pacing the bridge and top-gallant forecastle, came in for their share of criticism. The rain continued to fall, and the inactivity on both sides was painful. "Oh, papa," said one young lady, "why do we not go to them, or they come to us?" Precisely so; Imperial etiquette had to be observed, and this was a part of it. The blue barge was to come for the Legation, who were to be received on board the Admiral's ship, with all naval honors, and then the Committee's business would be attended to. A moment more and the Russian St Andrew's Cross floated from the stern of the barge, and she shoved off and was rowed toward the *Powell* by sixteen sturdy fellows in oil-skin overalls. As she drew near, a young officer, with cocked hat and full naval uniform, was descried seated in the stern sheets, and the whisper went around like magic that "the Prince was coming." Before a countermand could be uttered the Russian anthem again burst forth from the band on the upper deck, and the young officer, with much *sang froid* and dignity, stood up in the boat and uncovered his head. Alas! he was only a young midshipman in charge of the boat, but, no matter, he was a Russian officer. When he arrived at the accommodation-ladder with the boat, the Minister and staff took passage with him to the *Svetlana*, where the strains of martial music could be heard in welcome. Another lapse of time was ended by the return of the barge to the *Mary Powell*, with a request for the Executive Committee's presence on board the Russian Admiral's ship. The members above named went, and as they mounted the vessel's side the American flag was run up to her mainroyal masthead and a return salute was fired. The strains of "Hail Columbia," played with much spirit by the Russian marine band, floated across the water to the remaining visitors. The Committee were absent about half an hour. When they came back to the reception boat they were besieged with questions, to which they gave only the laconic answer, "He will not come ashore until to-morrow at noon." They then held a brief meeting, after which the ladies were escorted to the dining-room, where a most sumptuous repast was spread for all on board. When the guests had thus assembled Mr. S. J. MACY announced that the Prince had informed them of his wish to remain on board the *Svetlana* until today, at noon, when he would accept of the reception tendered him so courteously by the citizens of New-York. [Immense applause.] Mr. ASPINWALL then claimed the attention of the ladies for a few moments and said: Ladies, I assure you, on my personal responsibility, that the Grand Duke ALEXIS is as handsome a young gentleman as ever visited Manhattan Island. [Laughter and applause.]

The repast was then partaken of while the steamer went up the North River, and the band played some excellent music. When the guests returned to the deck the *Mary Powell* steamed around to the United States war vessels, one of which—the *Congress*—was boarded by Gen. McDOWELL, receiving the salute due his rank. At length the *Mary Powell* returned to Pier No. 39 North River and landed her passengers.

The following is the Committee's official announcement:

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
FOR THE RECEPTION OF
H. I. M. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,
No. 245 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on board the steamer *Mary Powell*, it was resolved, as H. I. H. the Grand Duke ALEXIS had kindly consented to postpone his landing until the first fair day, the following programme was decided upon: That the Executive and Reception Committees, with invited guests, should meet on board the steamer *Mary Powell*, at foot of Vestry-street, to-morrow morning, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, (should the weather prove unfavorable then the first fair day thereafter,) and proceed alongside the Russian fleet, and after receiving on board His Imperial Highness, Admiral POSSIET and others of the squadron, as also His Excellency Mr. CATACAZY and suite, proceed a short distance down the Bay, when Gen. DIX will welcome the Grand Duke on behalf of the citizens of New-York. The steamer will then proceed to Pier No. 1 North River, arriving about 12¼ o'clock, where the military, under the command of Gen. SHALER, will escort him, as heretofore published, the line of march being up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, passing Union-square and the Grand Stand on the east side, and to the Clarendon Hotel, where the Grand Duke will review the troops from the balcony. The Reception Committee and invited guests will return to Pier No. 39 North River, where carriages and omnibuses will be in readiness to convey them to the Grand Stand at Union-square. It was further requested that the Executive Committee meet on board the steamer *Mary Powell* punctually at 11 o'clock to-morrow, or should the weather prove stormy, the first fair day thereafter. S. J. MACY, Secretary pro tem.

NAVAL COURTESIES IN THE BAY.

The Russian Vessels Escorted up the Harbor—Honors to the Imperial Visitor—Lively Scenes on the Water.

"This weather is going to spoil the reception today," said a policeman to a TIMES reporter, as the latter individual was hurrying to catch the little steamer *Charm*, employed by Mr. PETERSEN to carry provisions to the Russian fleet. The inauspicious season so early announced proved to be finally an extinguisher upon the grand display which our citizens have looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation. A heavy fog hung over the, Bay, and a drizzling rain made everybody feel uncomfortably damp and unpleasant. Assistant Engineer PLATON IVANHOFF and Ensign VLADIMIR VARSALOFF, of the *Bogatire*, were passengers on the *Charm*, and the Ensign, who both spoke and read English fluently and well, was much gratified with the presentation of a copy of the TIMES, with an account of the arrival of the *Svetlana*. Every allusion made in the paper to the Grand Duke was eagerly translated to his companion, with ejaculations of delight in both Russian and English. The preparations for the reception were read attentively, and the description of the elegant home provided for the Prince at the Clarendon was read aloud and commented on with wondering pleasure. The TIMES reporter remarked that the Russians were in the habit of treating Americans who visit Russia with distinguished hospitality.

"Ah!" said the Ensign, "we do not see enough of them. If they would only come oftener." Reference was made to the visit of Admiral FARRAGUT to Russia.

"I saw him. I was a very young man. Just before he left Russia I had an opportunity to speak with him. I will never forget his words. He said: 'Young man, do your duty and God will help you.'" The reporter inquired whether the Grand Duke was popular among the Russians?

"Oh, yes," answered the Ensign, "he is much liked. He is a fine young man. He is not at all proud." Some further conversation ensued, in which the Ensign expressed his liking for the City of New-York, where he had spent several days since his ship has been in the Bay. He also spoke in terms of admiration of the steam-boats plying about the harbor, and was in lively expectation of future pleasure during leaves of absence from his ship. Soon the *Charm* was alongside of the *Bogatire*, and the officers went aboard ship. Mr. PETERSEN, the purveyor, then delivered his supply of fresh meats, vegetables and lager-bier.

While the *Bogatire* was being furnished with marketing, the TIMES reporter went aboard of the ship, but not being able to find his *compagnons de voyage*, conversation was found to be extremely difficult, and signs several times led to ludicrous mistakes. Leaving the *Bogatire*, the Russian flag-ship was boarded, and a large quantity of fresh provisions were delivered.

Capt. OSCAR KREMER making his appearance, said that the fleet would soon be under way, and directed Mr. PETERSEN to take two of the *Svetlana's* crew, who were suffering badly from scurvy, on the *Charm*, to the Marine Hospital in Brooklyn. Another case of the same disease was also to be removed from the *Bogatire*, Capt. KREMER wished that the utmost care should be taken of the poor fellows at the hospital, where he said there was one other. The sailors were brought from below and looked bad enough indeed, giving evidence in their looks that careful treatment would be requisite to bring them again to health. While waiting for the sick seamen alongside of the *Bogatier*, at 8 o'clock a salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honor of each other's flags by both squadrons. At about 9 A. M. the fleet having pulled up their anchors, moved off in the direction of the City. The Russian flag-ship *Svetlana* steamed in the van, followed by the United States flag-ship *Congress*, which kept at a slight distance behind, and slightly to the left of the Russian. To the left of the *Congress* sailed the tender of the American, and to the right of the *Svetlana* the steamer *Charm*. Following behind were the North Atlantic flag-ship *Severn* and the *Bogatire* and the *Abreck*, with the *Iroquis* and *Kansas* as their escorts, brought up the rear. The scene was an imposing one as the fleet of seven large ships-of-war moved majestically through the rough waters of the Bay. But few vessels were met with displayed bunting, and the outer forts showed bare flag-staffs. The quarantine flag was dipped, and the compliment answered by the Russian ships. At 11:20, as the fleet neared the inner forts, the Russian flag-ship, hauling the Stars and Stripes to the main peak, fired a salute of twenty-one guns. As the fleet neared the City, the display of colors from the mast-heads of vessels became notable, and the steamer *Northerner* fell in with the fleet. At about 12 o'clock the *Svetlana*, *Congress*, *Severn*, *Bogatire* and *Abreck* hove to in the harbor, off the Battery, and the other frigates soon "followed suit." The vessels were regarded by the army of umbrella-holders on the Battery and piers with great curiosity; while the *Mary Powell*, with the Committee on board, steamed out from Pier No. 1, where she had been lying, to get into communication with the *Svetlana*. While the visits were being made the blue boat belonging to the Prince, and carrying the Russian Minister to the frigate, displayed the Royal standard, (double-headed eagle,) and simultaneously the guns at Governor's Island belched forth a thundering salute in honor of the Russians. This was returned soon afterward by the *Svetlana*, and the flash of the guns, the curling smoke and smell of gunpowder, the warlike vessels floating around, gave one an idea of a mock naval battle. All the afternoon there was a round of visiting to and from the various ships.

The Grand Duke remained on board of the *Svetlana* during the night. Admiral POSSUET went up to the Clarendon in company with Minister CATACAZY yesterday afternoon.

SCENES IN THE STREET.

Waiting for the Procession—A Dreary, Dismal Day—Crowds of Impatient Spectators in the Rain all Day.

At 2 o'clock yesterday, Broadway, from the Battery to Union-square, and up Fourth-avenue to the Clarendon, was a waving sea of dripping umbrellas. Beneath them surged and pushed a mass of wet humanity, cracking jokes, asking conundrums, and criticising the probable appearance of the Prince. As early as 2½ o'clock word flew along the line that the parade and reception had been postponed until fair weather. A few dropped out and went off on hearing this, but the majority remained, treating the news as a canard, "got up to affect stocks," as one expressed it. The windows of the stores on both sides of the street had their occupants. Some of them had been fitted up with board seats, which were rented out to ladies, who waited with pathetic patience for the coming of the Duke, the long-watched-for, the anxiously-longed-for Duke. Through the long, dreary afternoon, until the twilight, they sat peering through the dull glass, through the rain and mist, over the umbrellas that bobbed and got smashed on the sidewalk before them, down the street.

Late in the afternoon, the rumor passed through the crowd that the Prince would proceed to the Clarendon quietly, and the military ovation would be extended to him today. "Oh! but we can have a parade any time; we want to see the Duke now," murmured the lion-hunters, and knots of two or three started up the street in the direction of the hotel. But the more skeptical remained; he might come, they thought, and they waited. The rain poured steadily down, the streets ran water and still they waited. The gas-lights came out one by one, and glared and flickered in the mist. The night came on, stormy and cold, quenching at last even the hope that the Prince might flash still past, and only then the wet, weary throng dispersed. The windows were deserted; fair, disappointed faces were turned homeward, and when their owners were asked if they had seen him, expressed their faith that "there was no such person."

At the Clarendon Hotel, and from Eighteenth-street down Fourth-avenue to the lower end of the Park, the Duke's admirers defied the wet. They had heard the rumor that he would be conveyed to the Hotel in a close carriage, and they were in hopes of seeing him. The grand stand at Seventeenth-street and Fourth-avenue was overrun by urchins. Opposite and around the hotel clustered gaping groups of men and boys, upon whom the Police made periodical raids. Vain were the efforts of the peace guardians, for, as they retreated for shelter, the crowd closed in denser than before. Every passing carriage was hailed with "there he is," but he wasn't there, and after each had passed without bringing him the crowd became speculative and thought his coming decidedly apocryphal. At about 4½ an elegant coupé dashed up. The harness glittered with silver and on the flank blanket glittered the letters J. D. in monogram. The crowd was breathless. "It's him" yelled a street Arab. "It's the Grand Duke. See them letters J. D., that's Grand Duke." The crowd roared and the quiet, elderly gentleman who alighted from the coupé was astonished at his reception. As the afternoon wore on the crowd increased, policemen kept the vestibule and the sidewalk, immediately in front, clear, two waiters guarded the inner doors, and every one was on the *qui vive* for the grand arrival. At 5 o'clock a TIMES reporter accosted Mr. KERNAN, the proprietor of the hotel, and asked if the Prince was expected. "I don't know," was the rejoinder, "the Russian Minister left here this morning and ordered dinner at 6, saying that he should bring some Russian officers home to dine with him. The Duke may come too, but I can't tell you anything definite." At 5½ a carriage drove up and the Russian Minister and the Secretary of Legation, attired in full uniform, entered the house, the Police once more charged on the fleet of umbrellas, and the door was closed on them. "The Duke will remain on shipboard to-night," said the Minister to our representative, "and will be escorted to-morrow to the hotel." A few of the younger officers of the fleet dined with M CATACAZY, and passed the night with him. In the evening there were a few loiterers around the hotel, but everything was quiet.

The Reception Today if it Does not Rain.

If it does not rain today the Grand Duke will land and the military reception will take place in accordance with the programe previously published. Major-Gen. SHALER has issued an order directing that the line be formed at 12 M. The various regiments will assemble at the armories at 10 A. M.—"rain or shine"—and await orders.

Heavy Robbery in Philadelphia—Twenty Thousand Dollars Worth of Watches and Jewelry Stolen.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 20.

Some time after 12 o'clock on Saturday night the watch and jewelry establishment of J. & S. FRANK, No. 4 North Sixth-street, was entered by burglars and robbed of about $20,000 worth of goods. The robbery was evidently the work of professionals, and seems to have been accomplished in the following manner: Before the place was shut up in the evening, one of the thieves gained an entrance and concealed himself in the coal-bin in the cellar. Here he remained until the arrival of his confederates, when he took the lock off the door leading to the staircase. They then proceeded upstairs to BRYSON'S printing-office, in the second story, and got upon the roof of the back end of the store; here they broke the heavy glass of the skylight and gained an entrance to the jewelry-store by means of a rope, which they took from the hatchway in the front entry. Upon getting into the store they sledged the hinges off the safe, and secured fine watches and jewelry to value of at least $20,000, most of which had just been purchased. The thieves took only fine goods, and nothing which had the name of the firm upon it. On the floor of the store were found a lot of burglars' instruments, consisting of jimmies, sledge, chisels and bits, and cloths to deaden the sound of blows. The safe stood in the back end of the store, and it is the custom to leave the light burning there all night, and it was found burning yesterday morning as usual. The safe stood in such a position as to be in view of passers along the street, and the burglars exhibited much boldness in operating in a place where they were liable to detection, particularly as private watchmen are engaged in the neighborhood.

LETTER FROM GOV. SAFFORD.

Vigorous Denunciation of the Peace Policy Toward the Indians in Arizona—Gen Crook's Course Approved.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
TUCSON, Oct. 31, 1871.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Alta:

Permit me to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the noble stand the *Alta* has taken in our behalf. I appreciate it the more because the rich and prosperous never lack support, but it requires a brave man to stand up for the poor and friendless, and such are the people of Arizona. With natural resources unsurpassed; with gold and silver mines that ought to be yielding annually $20,000,000, the people are in poverty, and have undergone for years scenes of death and torture unparalleled in the settlement of any of our new countries, and, instead of receiving sympathy and encouragement from our countrymen on the outside we are denounced as border ruffians, though in fact the laws are not more faithfully obeyed or executed anywhere than in Arizona. The people have in but one instance taken the law into their own hands since the organization of the Territory, and that the facts will show was done under the most aggravating circumstances, the people having found in the possession of the Indians killed property belonging to men and women who were murdered while the Indians were fed at Grant, and for this act the perpetrators have been indicted by the Grand Jury, showing that in Arizona our Courts and Judges do not screen any one. The Territory is out of debt, and by Jan. 1 we shall have a free school in every district in the Territory. But with all this, men who are making money at the cost of the lives and property of their countrymen will denounce us as everything that is bad, and declare the Apache Indians, who for 400 years have lived by murder and robbery, as everything that is good. The people of Arizona want peace, they care not how it is obtained; but they know by years of experience that to feed Indians and let them roam over large reservations only places them in a secure position to raid upon the settlers, and return to the reservation for safety and rest. No less than four animals have been identified at Grant that have been taken since COLYER made peace, and one of them belonged to the mail rider killed a few miles from here. One man was killed and one wounded in the San Simon Valley a few days ago by about eighty Indians. Capt. RUSSEL followed from Bowie with twenty-five men, and at last accounts he had been led into an ambush and had one man killed, another wounded, and was unable to dislodge the enemy. With one of the richest Territories, every one feels discouraged. At least 500 men have been killed and a large number of them were horribly tortured, and those who are left, after fighting for years to hold the country, find themselves in poverty and are looked upon as barbarians. Gen. CROOK struck the key-note when he enlisted Indians against Indians. It threw consternation among them such as was never seen before, and had he been allowed to pursue this policy it would have taken but a few months to conquer a lasting peace. But Mr. COLYER countermanded this order, and millions will have to be expended and hundreds of lives lost before the end will be reached. Those who were opposed to the Union made a great ado about arming the negroes, but loyal men of the Union said their lives were no better than those of white soldiers, and if they could be made serviceable to crush the rebellion they ought to be used. I thought then, and I think now, it was correct policy, and I believe the Indians are invaluable in fighting Indians, and by their use a speedy, permanent peace can be conquered. Then is it not the part of humanity that they should be used? If it is a crime to undertake to settle and develop our new countries, then the sooner it is known and declared the better. If not, then such a man as COLYER ought never to be sent with his deep-seated prejudices against the white settlers to arrange the difficulty. Again I thank you, and although Arizona may never be able to reward the *Alta* for what it is doing for us, still you can have the satisfaction of knowing that your labors are appreciated, and that you are doing a good work for your suffering countrymen.

Truly yours, A. K. P. SAFFORD.

THE LOST CAUSE.

Jubal A. Early's Address Before the South Carolina Survivors' Association.

In his recent address at Columbia, before the South Carolina Confederate Army Survivors' Association, Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY said:

"We can all now see how our ancestors erred in not heeding the warnings of HENRY, and MASON, and LOWNDES, and how we erred in not beginning the struggle to regain our independence long years before we did; but it required sad experience to make this apparent to all of us—some saw it sooner, others later. None but a Virginian can fully understand the anguish with which the people of that State recognized the fact that the Union of their affections was gone forever. I must say that I fully sympathized with the people of my State in their anxiety to preserve the Union, and in the anguish with which they came to the conclusion that it must be surrendered. When I did come to that conclusion, I went into the struggle with my whole heart and soul; not merely because I felt it to be my duty to follow my State and my section, but because, also, I felt that the cause for which we were called on to fight was my cause as well as theirs, and because I believed it to be right, just and holy—and I then believed it had been so from the beginning. In that faith I have remained up to the present time, in that faith I will live and in that faith I will die, though might did prevail over right in the struggle. Never, during the progress of the war, did I upraid any advocate of secession for bringing on that war; and now that our cause has failed of success, I would feel that I was unworthy to be called a man, could I be induced to cast the responsibility of the war on the original advocates of secession. During its progress the only reproach I had for any secessionist was when I found one who was not willing to fight for the cause he had advocated; and, I am sorry to say, there were some of that character. Now, when I see one who has turned renegade, and affiliated with the enemies of his people, I turn from him as I would from a loathsome reptile. * * * My comrades, much loose language has been used, by friend as well as foe, upon this subject of submitting our rights to the arbitrament of arms; but in no sense can the Southern States be said to have submitted their right to withdraw from the Union to any such arbitrament. They exercised that right which was theirs, and tendered a peaceable settlement of all the questions growing out of their withdrawal. A war of invasion and coercion was most unjustly and ruthlessly waged against them, and they resorted to arms to defend their rights, their country, their homes, their all against the sword, robbery and fire, combined, all of which were employed by the spoiler. The result of the war settled no question of right, but merely furnished another instance of the fact that in this world truth and justice do not always prevail, and that might is often more powerful than right."

Curious Customs of Iowa Indians.

There is still remaining, near Toledo, Iowa, a small remnant of two Indian tribes, the Sacs and Foxes, known as the Musquawkees, who number about three hundred—men, women and children. They are very lazy, dirty and degraded, and probably will all disappear in a few years. A correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* furnishes a long account of their present condition and their customs, from which we quote:

"A warrior among them having died, was placed on a large piece of bark, raised seventy feet high in an old elm-tree, secured by strong thongs of leather, and left there for more than two years. A squaw was buried in a sitting posture, the lower part of the body covered with earth, the head and trunk erect, and, except a lopping forward and sinking downward as the ground settled, the skeleton sat upright for nearly five years. One of the men, buried in the same manner, had his rifle placed at his shoulder, firmly clasped with both hands, and dismally aimed by the horrid hunter at blank vacancy, till nature dissolved the tendons of the arm and the weapon fell lengthwise on the grave. Sometimes they inter at the unusual depth of ten, and even eleven feet. At others, the corpse is laid on the surface of the ground and covered with earth. The graves are stuck with sticks, and piled with poles, and little white flags flutter from staves set in the ground, while rags of various colors cover the branches of the overhanging trees.

"The Musquawkees, save in a singular particular, are strictly honest; and though they have but the slightest knowledge of numbers, they remember their accounts with surprising accuracy. When they buy anything for which they cannot pay down, they must have the amount written on a piece of paper for them. They cannot read it, of course, but they never fail to bring it with them when they come to settle, and to know just how much money it represents. Their idea of business is just this: If Maw-nock-e-maw owes me $10, I write out his note for the amount, sign his name to it, and he makes 'his mark' by touching the top of my penholder while I execute the mark (✗) myself. Then he keeps the note to remind him that he owes me. Without pocket, pocket-book, drawer or shelf in all the world, it is an utter mystery how he does keep it; but as certainly as the day of payment comes, so certainly does he fish out, from some recess or fold, of blanket, breech-clout or leggin', the identical promise to pay, and hands over both it and the specified amount. He has no idea of interest. Interest is a product of civilization. Now that he has paid it, I must keep the note to remind me that he does not owe me. Should I afterward present it to him for payment, the fact of its being in my possession would be to him conclusive evidence that he had paid it."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Murderers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would like to call your attention to the fact that the cases of FOSTER and McNEVINS, murderers, have not yet been disposed of at General Term, although it is expressly provided in the Code that criminal cases shall be preferred to all others. Will you kindly inform your readers? LEX.

Counting Votes at Elections.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the adequate protection of the right of suffrage, the officers who count should be a different set from those who receive the votes. If the inspectors are elected, the counters should derive their authority from another source. Why should not the appointment of those who count be made by the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts? If made only a few days previous to the election, it would prevent their being tampered with. Why should not the inspectors be so elected as to insure that one of them should represent the minority? S. J. B.

The Irving-Place Race-Track.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please raise your so influential voice against the nuisance of drivers of fast horses using the Nicolson pavement in Irving-place as a public race-ground? The lives of many ladies and children who have to cross this street are constantly endangered. Could not one of our "guardians of the law" be spared to watch the many reckless drivers? An admirer of your journal, which is the opponent of nuisances, regardless of party, standing or wealth, would be obliged by your inserting a line on this subject. A. H.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 17, 1871.

Railway Abuses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While you and your correspondents have very properly complained of the evils and dangerous nature of the arrangement of the Forty-second-street railway station, I beg to state that the nuisance arising from the Fourth-avenue Railroad extends along the whole line through the City. The same dangers that attach themselves to the neighborhood of the station, to the movements of the people and traffic, exist at all the crossings, in addition to which the terrific howlings that are let off by the powerful whistles day and night are beyond endurance to many, and inflict punishment on the most indifferent.

In Europe railways and common roads are rarely allowed to run on the same level at their crossings, and in any city such an establishment as that along the Fourth-avenue would not be permitted for a moment.

Many of your readers may not know that there are in the great City of London thirteen or fourteen railway stations, the most of which cover a greater area than the Fourth-avenue station, and from which trains run to all parts of the Kingdom, yet none of these cause the least danger to the general movement, while the locomotives are without noisy bells, and carry no such howling whistles as those that almost split the brains of the unfortunate residents of the vicinity of the Fourth-avenue. The railways of London leading from the above stations are nearly all elevated to the level of the housetops, crossing streets on solid archways.

Since the TIMES has so successfully led to the abolition of a Ring that was bound to oppose enterprises that would not afford a satisfactory source of plunder, may we not hope soon to have some practical City railway scheme introduced that may be promptly completed with economy, and calculated to carry the half-million of citizens that move on wheels daily, at a moderate fare and with the peace of the City undisturbed?

Let the explosions of the American "Thunderer" continue to shatter prominent marks of public injustice, and we may look for the desired improvement in City administration. J. S.

Municipal Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a native of New-York City, forty-seven years of age, a Republican, and always vote, not an aspirant for public office, but feel very grateful for the services of the NEW-YORK TIMES for its gallant championship in the cause of Municipal reform, and cheered by the promise that it will continue its efforts in that direction. Unless HALL, CONNOLLY, SWEENY and TWEED, with their satellites, are punished, and severely, we will stand before the world as a people who are not disposed to punish great crimes, or who are not able to do so. In either case disgraced, and justly so. Now, will you permit me to suggest a few ideas on the subject of City reform; although they may not be in your opinion constitutional or practical, nevertheless there may be something of value in them.

We have tried the plan of making the Mayor responsible, by giving him the higher appointments, &c., and what a miserable, costly, serious farce it has proved to be. Now two radical changes are necessary.

Nominations to be taken out of the hands of vilest classes.

Greater qualifications for office-holders.

Now, as to nominations

Do away with County offices and make them all City offices.

Let the Republican City Committee nominate one delegate from each ward.

Let the Democratic City Committee nominate one delegate from each ward.

Let the Chamber of Commerce nominate one delegate from each ward.

Let these delegates meet thirty days before election day and nominate certain officers, beginning with the Mayor.

Let the Bar of New-York nominate the Judges.

Now, as to qualifications. The United States requires that the President and Vice-President shall be natives; that Senators and Representatives shall be of a certain age, &c. The two first are chosen by electors, elected by the people. The Senators by the Legislature. Let us have a new charter passed by the Legislature, providing for nominations and qualifications, and that any future amendment to the charter shall be voted by general election in this City.

Let the charter provide as follows, viz.: No delegate or candidate can be an office-holder, nor candidate for office. The Mayor to be a native, or twenty-one years naturalized, and to have been a resident of this City five consecutive years previous to election day. All other candidates to have been citizens of this City not less than five years previous to election, and if elected, to remain resident during their term of office. No person to hold more than one office.

Officers to be elected: Mayor, for two years; Attorney-General, Judiciary Department, three years; Auditor-General, to audit bills, &c., three years; Receiver-General, to receive money, three years; Paymaster-General, to pay money, three years; Board of Aldermen, one from each Ward, two years; Sheriff, two years; Surrogate, two years; Register, two years; Coroner, two years. Abolish all fees of Sheriff, Marshals, &c.; establish number, grade and salary of clerks; contracts to be made as by the United States; monthly reports by Finance Department; City funds on deposit to draw interest; no loans or subscriptions except by vote. Nominations by primaries will always be in the hands of the vile. Let us have some other way of nomination, and a strict Registry law, giving to each man registered a numbered ticked or coupon.

AN OLD CITIZEN, E. W.

The Pensioners of the War of 1812.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It affords an octogenerian Knickerbocker, and soldier of the war of 1812, great pleasure to congratulate you on the successful results of your able and persistent efforts to expose and break up the iniquitous ring of swindlers, thieves and forgers who have for some years ruled this great City, and brought it to the eve of bankruptcy; and I trust that you will not relax your efforts until each one of the gang shall be expelled from all participation in the government of the City, be made to disgorge their ill-gotten gains, and receive that punishment they so richly merit. I further rejoice that your labors are justly appreciated by the public.

Permit me now to beg of you to use a little of that influence for the benefit of the few remaining soldiers of the war of 1812. On the 14th of February last a bill was passed by Congress granting a pittance of $8 per month to the survivors of that war, after a delay of fifty-seven years. When the law was passed it was supposed to be intended for the immediate relief and benefit of those surviving soldiers, and no one supposed that nine months would pass away before every soldier would be in receipt of his pension and enjoying the comforts which the trifle would give him; but instead of that but few are yet in the enjoyment of the bounty, many have died without any benefit from it, and others are suffering for the comforts of life which the trifling sum would have aided them to procure in their last days. It does seem to me that there has been great and unnecessary delay, and evident favoritism shown by the Department, else why is it that certain individuals who have made fortunes out of the Government, and are somewhat conspicuous politically, who are not in need of a pension, and who should be ashamed to have asked for one, are, and have been for some months, in receipt of theirs, while the really needy are neglected, notwithstanding they forwarded their petitions at an early date after the passage of the law. A word from you may possibly stimulate the new head of the Pension Bureau, at Washington, to make an efficient effort to have all who are entitled under that law to receive their bounty warrants before the 30th inst., that they may have reason for thanksgiving on the day set apart, by the President of the United States for that purpose. AN OLD TYPO.

Superintendent Miller's Mode of Doing Business.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The criticisms upon the New-York Insurance Superintendent in your editorial of this date quite coincide with my own views as a stockholder in the company referred to as having been made the subject of that official's partiality. As Mr. MILLER has stated, our old shares are cut down to forty per cent. of their par value, and we are compelled to pay up sixty per cent. to make the full capital of $2,500,000 good, without having the chance to continue in business upon the present capital of $1,000,000, which we are supposed to have. In the present state of panic as to investments in insurance stocks, it seems improbable that the deficiencies of $1,500,000 can be covered with new subscriptions. For one, I do not feel like putting up sixty dollars to save forty, and I find that a number of my fellow-sufferers feel as I do.

E. B. MATTISON, No. 21 Pine-street.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1871.

The Constitution and the Judicial Election in the Fourth District.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Justice ROSECRANS, of the Fourth Judicial District, whose constitutional term of office would have expired on the 31st day of December next, resigned his office on the 6th day of November, the day before the general election. On the 9th day of November the Governor, pursuant to the authority conferred by section 9 of the new judiciary article of the constitution, appointed Mr. SAMUEL W. JACKSON, a reputable member of the Bar, to fill the vacancy. The Governor, in his letter of the 9th of November, which has appeared in the newspapers, gave a very satisfactory reason for appointing Mr. JACKSON. Out of this appointment a very interesting constitutional question has grown, to wit: whether the term of office of the Governor's appointee will expire on the 31st of December, 1871, or on the 31st of December, 1872.

As already stated, the term of Mr. Justice ROSECRANS would have expired on the 31st of December, 1871; and it is now claimed that the person appointed expressly to fill the "vacancy" occasioned by the resignation may hold not only for the constitutional residue of the unexpired term, but for a year longer.

Prior to the general election held this month, public notice was given, as required by law, that an election would be held to fill all the Judicial offices held by incumbents whose constitutional terms of office would expire on the 31st of December next. At the general election, on the 7th of November, eight Justices of the Supreme Court, two Judges of the Superior Court of Buffalo, and two Judges of the Superior Court of the City of New-York were elected for terms of fourteen years, to commence at the end of the constitutional terms about to expire, viz., on the 1st day of January, 1872. Mr POTTER was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Judicial District, to hold from the expiration of the term for which Judge ROSECRANS had been elected.

It is claimed, upon a plausible construction of the ninth section of the Judiciary Article of the Constitution, that Judge ROSECRANS, by resigning on the 6th of November, defeated the election of Judge POTTER on the 7th, and rendered it an utter nullity. It is entirely clear that if his resignation the day before the election rendered the election a nullity, his resignation the day after the election would have produced the same effect. Indeed, a resignation on the 30th of December, one day before the expiration of his constitutional term, would have produced the same effect.

Practically, the construction of the ninth section claimed on behalf of Judge ROSECRANS' appointed successor comes to this: A Judge whose term of office is about to expire may be a candidate for re-election. If the opposing candidate is elected, the defeated incumbent may hold on till the day before the expiration of his term, and then resign, and his resignation will have the effect of defeating the opponent who has been elected. Accordingly, Judge SUTHERLAND, by resigning on the 30th of December, may defeat the election of Judge BARRETT, just elected as his successor; Judges JONES and SPENCER may in like manner resign and defeat the election of Mr. CURTIS and Mr. SEDGWICK, just elected as their successors; and all other Justices of the Supreme Court whose terms are about to expire may resign and defeat those who have just been elected to succeed them. Candidates just chosen to high judicial offices by the people, for terms of fourteen years, can have their offices taken away, and the will of the people nullified, by incumbents of office who have no power in the premises but the power to resign their own offices.

The consequences of this construction would be injurious not only to those who have thus been elected to highly honorable offices, but to the people who have elected them. It would tend to enormous abuses and evils in great Governmental trusts, and to the degradation of offices whose ermine should be preserved in spotless purity. Judicial elections, under the most favorable circumstances, are already enough exposed to the evils of political factions, but they are now threatened with a new and alarming portent. The party which for the time being may be in power, and compromised in the opinion of the people, fearing to lose its ascendency, and grasping at expedients for holding on till the storm may blow over, and especially seeking safety by keeping the existing Bench unchanged, has nothing to do but to struggle for its existence at the polls, and, if overthrown by the people, resign and have itself reinstated in office by the Governor, for a prolonged term, in defiance of the will of the people, who have regularly chosen others to take their places in whom they have confidence.

It is but candid, however, to concede that, although the evil consequences adverted to may result from the construction claimed on behalf of Mr. JACKSON, it does not necessarily follow that such a construction is erroneous. The true construction of the ninth section must, after all depend upon other considerations now to be adverted to.

It is the clear general policy of the Constitution that judicial offices shall be filled by election, and not by appointment. In the first instance they are filled only by election. But the exigency may occur of a vacancy in office by the involuntary removal or the voluntary retirement of the incumbent. The needs of the public service require that the vacancy shall be promptly filled. It cannot be promptly and conveniently filled by a special election, and the Constitution enjoins that if the Senate is in session it shall be filled by the Governor and Senate, or, if not in session, by the Governor alone, for a short term, and until it can be permanently filled in the manner constitutionally preferred, viz., by a general election. The exigency to be provided for is a vacancy; the remedy provided is an appointment to fill the vacancy.

Looking to the limit of Judge ROSECRANS' term of office, it is correct to say that no vacancy could exist in it after the 31st of December, 1871. It could not begin to exist after that date; and if it began sooner, it could not continue after that date. From that date, a new and full constitutional term would begin; and under the system of constitutional terms, and under the general provisions of the statutes, an election was required to be held at the election preceding the expiration of the constitutional term, to fill the office for a new term commencing with the next political year. As already stated, the election was held, and Mr. POTTER was elected.

In 1856, a vacancy occurred on the Supreme Court bench in the First Judicial District, by the resignation of Judge WHITING, (Nov. 1,) just on the eve of the general election. The office was not enumerated by the Secretary of State in his published notice of the State offices to be filled at that election, and the great body of the electors had no intimation or suspicion that the office was then to be filled. The Governor, in like ignorance of any such purpose, appointed Mr. PEABODY to fill the vacancy. A member of the New-York Bar was secretly voted for by a few friends, he received all the votes cast, and was adjudged to have been duly elected as the successor of Judge WHITING. He filled the office, and afterward that of a Judge of the Court of Appeals, with distinction and usefulness; but the election was regarded with disfavor by the people, as a snap election, and the recurrence of such an event was guarded against by the injunction in the ninth section of the new Judiciary article, that a vacancy occurring within three months of a general election should not be filled at that election. To prevent a snap election to fill a fortuitous vacancy, and to fill the office by appointment until otherwise regularly filled, constitute the entire scope and purpose of the ninth section. The section should be construed so as to prevent those evils, and not allowed to have a more extensive effect. The expiration of a judicial term by its constitutional limitation, is not a fortuitous event, and was not an evil to be guarded against by the ninth section. The time when a Constitutional office will expire by its own limitation—such as that of a Governor, or President of the United States, or an elected Judge for a fixed term—is known with as much certainty as any political fact. The election for a new term is known, and takes place at the time prescribed by the Constitution and laws. The time of the expiration of the Constitutional term of Judge ROSECRANS was so known, and the time when the election would be held for the new term was so fixed; and the election was accordingly held on the 7th of November, and Mr. POTTER was then elected for the new term. There was no surprise; and no case in which a fortuitous vacancy, beyond the 1st of January next, was required to be filled by appointment by the Governor.

If to the words of the ninth section, providing for the term of the Governor's appointee, and for the election of a person to fill out the vacancy, had been added "except as otherwise provided," the section would have been free from ambiguity, and the question under consideration could not have arisen. But the section should be construed as if those words had been expressed instead of being left to be implied. The expressed provision of the ninth section clearly presupposes, as the case to be provided for, a fortuitous vacancy in an unexpired term, extending beyond the ensuing January, and the election directed is expressly to "fill a vacancy." But where there is no vacancy to be filled at the time prescribed for such election; where the office had been previously filled for a full term, by a regular election to fill the office from the expiration of a Constitutional term, the case to which the ninth section applies does not exist. Then the section provides that "until any such vacancy" is filled by election, "the Governor may appoint to fill such vacancy." If the constitutional term of Judge ROSECRANS had extended until Janury, 1873, the vacancy caused by his resignation would have extended to January, 1873; and then the precise case contemplated by the ninth section would have arisen, and the Governor would have filled the vacancy, and his appointee would have held until January, 1873, and an election would have been held in November, 1872, to fill the office for a full term. If Judge ROSECRANS' term had extended till January, 1874, the Governor's appointee would not have held for the entire vacancy, but the residue of the vacancy would have been filled by the election in November, 1872. Thus the ninth section provides for filling the vacancy, by appointment, up to a fixed date; and for filling the vacancy beyond that date, by an election. And then, and in that case, to avoid splitting up judicial terms, and rendering them of unequal duration, the ninth section provides that the candidates thus elected to fill out a vacancy shall hold for a full term of fourteen years. The election in that case, though nominally to fill out a vacancy, in effect cuts off and ends the preceding term, and creates and fills a new full term. But all the presupposed facts must exist for destroying the original term and creating a new one. The true view may be thrown into a syllogism. The ninth section postpones an election to fill a vacancy occurring within three months of a general election; but the election in November to fill a full term was not an election to fill a vacancy; therefore it was not postponed by the ninth section. It will be observed that the election that is to take place under the ninth section anticipates, but never postpones, the time for filling a full term.

The ninth section (in the circumstances to which it properly applies) no more requires an election, at the time it specifies, of a successor to the Governor's appointee, than the general provisions of the judiciary article require elections at stated periods to fill the ensuing constitutional terms. If the election required by the general provisions may be defeated by a resignation, so may that required by the ninth section. If the resignation of Judge ROSECRANS on the 6th of November, 1871, could defeat the election held on the 7th November, 1871, under the requirements of the general provisions, no less would the resignation of Judge JACKSON on the corresponding day in November, 1872, defeat the election required to be held the day after, under the ninth section. That case would fall as exactly within the ninth section as the case that has just arisen. There would be a vacancy—a term by appointment, to continue till the 31st December of the ensuing year; and the requirement to elect a successor for a full term at the general election in the November preceding the expiration of the appointment. It is a very notable device indeed. The series of resignations and appointments might run on forever. A Governor of the right politics might keep his judicial friends in office during pleasure or for life. Judicial elections might entirely cease. These consequences, alike absurd and pernicious, can be avoided only by holding the true import of the ninth section to be, that when a vacancy occurs (and only when such a vacancy occurs) in which an election shall be necessary to eke out a term, such election shall supersede that prescribed by the general provisions of the judiciary article to refill the office for a constitutional term, and shall be for a new Constitutional term which shall supersede the old one.

The general scheme and purpose of the Constitution being clear to create uniform judicial terms, to fill the terms by election, and to refill them by election as the old terms successively expire, a provision to meet a fortuitous case should be restricted in its operation to the necessity of that case, so as to give effect to the general purpose of the Constitution and preserve the rights it guarantees to the people.

PUBLIUS.

THE ALDERMANIC VOTE.

Mr. Conover Gets Out a Mandamus—The Board Treats it With Contempt—They Refer the Question to the Corporation Counsel.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Judge BARNARD, on the motion of DANIEL D. CONOVER, one of the Aldermen elect, according to the returns already published, Judge BARNARD issued a peremptory mandamus compelling the Board of Canvassers to proceed without delay to canvass the Aldermanic ticket. The writ was served on THOMAS COMAN, President of the Board of Canvassers, by Mr. SCHAFER, counsel for the Alderman elect.

The repeated and unnecessary adjournments made by the Board rendered this step necessary.

The Board of Canvassers met at noon yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

Mr. COMAN said he had received a mandamus issued by Judge BARNARD, which he would read. The mandamus directs the Board of Canvassers to proceed at once to canvass the vote cast for Aldermen at the last election, and to declare the result.

Mr. PLUNKITT offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, A mandamus, allowed by Judge BARNARD, has been served upon this Board of County Canvassers, requiring the Board to canvass the votes cast for Aldermen at the general election held on the 7th day of November, 1871; and

Whereas, Said mandamus has evidently been allowed under a misapprehension of the law, as decided by the Court of Appeals in the case of The People *ex rel.*, N. HILL FOWLER, *vs.* WILLIAM H. BULL, recently decided; therefore

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation as the legal adviser of this Board, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to make the return to the said mandamus required by the terms thereof, and to make such motion and take such measures as may be required to have such mandamus, if improperly allowed, vacated or modified, and to advise this Board as to what course should be pursued.

Resolved, That the canvass of the votes for Aldermen be adjourned until such time as the motion to vacate or modify the said mandamus may be decided by the Court.

The clerk then proceeded to read the official declaration and statement of the inspectors of election.

The resolution was adopted and the Board adjourned to 1 P. M. today.

The Case of James Irving.

The trial of JAMES IRVING for committing an assault on Deputy Marshal DOWLEY did not come up in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, as was expected. Judge WOODRUFF is engaged in the hearing of an important patent suit, which will probably occupy several days, and until that is disposed of, the case of IRVING will not be called.

Case of Baulch and Haggerty.

The case of BAULCH and HAGGERTY, who are accused of stealing vouchers from the Controller's office, was yesterday adjourned until Friday next.

Rapid Increase in Small-Pox.

There has been a sudden and very great increase in the cases of small-pox reported to the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection. Twenty-three cases were reported from Saturday noon until yesterday. One of these cases reported in person, the sufferer entering the office of the City Sanitary Inspector in search of relief, to the great consternation of the clerks. The patient was taken away to the hospital with all possible speed, and the office was liberally sprinkled with carbolic acid. It is thought the general vaccination ordered by the Board of Health at the last meeting will have the effect of speedily checking the spread of the disease, which has at length become somewhat threatening.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Andrew H. Green Controller of the City and County of New-York—Henry Hilton Asks to be Relieved at Once—Mr. Gerard Declines as School Commissioner.

At last Mr. A. OAKEY HALL has yielded to the demands of the public voice and placed Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN in full possession of the office of Controller of the City and County of New-York. As long ago as the 2d of October Mr. CONNOLLY offered to resign if the appointment should fall to Mr. GREEN, and HALL promised that it should. The matter was delayed for several days, however, and after the triumph of Tammany Hall at the Rochester Convention the Mayor refused to fulfill his promise, and has done so up to a very recent time. The following is the correspondence that passed between the parties concerned:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: It seems to me that the time has arrived when my resignation of the office of Controller may be of service to the public, if it can be the means of securing the appointment of a successor of known integrity and of eminent qualifications for the position.

The appointment of Mr. GREEN, which was made by your advice, has been received with general satisfaction and approval, and his administration of the trust committed to his charge has commended him to universal confidence.

Relying on your friendly counsels, which have governed my action from the time I first sought your advice, and recognizing you as one representing in an eminent degree the views of the great body of our citizens, I beg leave to place in your hands my provisional resignation, to take effect, on the same being filed, simultaneously with the appointment of a successor whom you shall approve.

Conscious of many shortcomings in the discharge of my onerous and varied duties, I desire that my course of action, in a crisis of so much importance, and in a matter so deeply affecting the interests of the public, may be such as all good citizens may approve.

Very respectfully yours,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.
Hon. WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received yours of today, and, outside of your flattering allusions to myself, it is just such a letter as I expected to receive from you as soon as the time should arrive when you could consistently pen it.

I will accept your resignation on the conditions you name, and will not part with it, until it shall secure the appointment of ANDREW H. GREEN as your successor.

Yours truly, W. F. HAVEMEYER.
To R. B. CONNOLLY, Esq.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1871.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor:

DEAR SIR: I herewith resign the office of Controller of the City of New-York.

Yours respectfully,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Controller of the City of New-York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1871.

A vacancy existing at this date in the office of Controller of the City of New-York, by the voluntary resignation of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Esq., who was hitherto appointed by me to that office, (and which resignation is duly filed;) now in pursuance of and by virtue of the authority conferred by section 12 of chapter 574 of the laws of 1871, amending section 35 of the laws of 1870, I hereby fill the said vacancy and do appoint for the full term as Controller of the City of New-York, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq.

A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. GREEN appeared before Judge BRADY, of the Supreme Court, and took the oath of office, and shortly afterward, with his counsel, Mr. STRAHAN, visited the Mayor's office and filed his bonds with the Mayor.

The Mayor, on being asked for the letters of resignation and appointment, declined to show them, saying that though they were merely formal letters of two or three lines, he did not consider himself at liberty to give them to the public. He then produced a letter from Mr. HILTON, but said that he should not, for the present, fill either Mr. HILTON'S or Mr. SWEENY'S place. As for the rumor of Mr. TWEED'S resignation, he said the fact of Mr. TWEED being present at the meeting of the Board of Apportionment was a sufficient refutation of that. The following is the letter from Mr. HILTON:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
No. 265 Broadway, Nov. 20, 1871.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the fact that you have not appointed my successor, and that, consequently, my resignation is held in abeyance.

With all respect, I must now insist upon being at once relieved of the labors and responsibilities of my position in this Department.

While I remain Commissioner in charge of its works, I am constantly called upon to direct its affairs, and this I am unwilling to do, after having, as I have repeatedly informed you, finally determined to vacate my office.

Very truly yours,
HENRY HILTON.

The following communication was received from Mr. J. W. GERARD:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

To Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the City of New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: I am obliged to you for the compliment of appointing me to the position of one of the Commissioners of the Board of Instruction of this City, but I regret that I cannot accept it.

When I gave up the practice of the law, two years ago, I determined not to assume the duties of any position which would exact from me attendance at all seasons of the year, or at particular days or hours. I have been connected with the Public Schools for twenty-two years, as Inspector of the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards, which to me is a very agreeable position, and one that does not exact from me any particular duties at particular times. I can visit them when I please, and I have become attached to the schools of these Wards, and I believe they are attached to me, and I do not want to sever the connection.

I could not give the time necessary to the arduous duties of a Commissioner, not merely in the meetings of the Board, but in the exacting duties of the various committees, which the magnitude of the system of public education requires. I am absent from the City from early Spring to late in the Fall, and I could not assume a position whose duties I was not prepared to perform, at all seasons and at all days and hours. I shall continue with great pleasure to perform my duties as Inspector, and I will use my endeavors for the future, as I have done for years past, to elevate the intellectual and moral standard of the children of the working classes of New-York.

I am, with respect, yours very truly,
JAMES W. GERARD.

TWEED has promised to resign as Commissioner of Public Works, provided that Mr. BIXBY is appointed in his place, but it is altogether probable that in a day or two he will have no conditions to impose, but will retire unqualifiedly. Other changes are impending that will doubtless be satisfactory to the public.

Reception of the Evangelical Alliance Deputation to Russia.

Last evening a public reception was given at Association Hall to the members of the Evangelical Alliance recently returned from their mission to Russia. The persons thus honored were Rev. Wm. Adams, Hon. Nathan Bishop, John C. Brown, Cyrus W. Field, Right Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, Prof. Philip Schaff, Rev. N. H. Schenck and Rev. E. A. Washburn. Prof. MORSE presided, and introduced Rev. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, who said that the objects of the mission which had recently returned from Russia was to ask the Emperor of Russia, in the name of justice, Christianity and common humanity, to put no constraint on the consciences of men, but to allow all his subjects full religious liberty. An address was then made by Prof. SCHAFF, who said that in the interviews of the deputation with Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the Prince had said, "The Emperor and myself are in favor of the largest religious liberty, and you are at liberty to publish this to the world." Recently, Dr. SCHAFF added, a telegram had been received from London, stating that the question of granting full religious liberty to all Russian subjects was to be submitted by the Emperor to the Council of State. A brief address was also made by Dr. ADAMS. Copies of the report of the deputation were distributed among the audience at the close of the proceedings.

The German Reform Movement.

The first practical step toward the formation of permanent German Reform organizations throughout the City was taken at a meeting at the Germania Hall last evening, when a temporary Central Committee was formed with a view of superintending and directing the formation of the organizations in the different districts of the City. Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFMANN was chosen President, and MARCUS OTTERBURG Secretary. A Committee of Organization was appointed, composed of Messrs. Dr. GERKE, GEO. KUESTER, D. M. KOEHLER, LOUIS NAUMANN and HENRY WISSER.

Superintendent Macgregor and Dolan's Building.

In reference to the disaster in the tabernacle tenement in Mulberry-street, on Sunday last, Superintendent MACGREGOR feels aggrieved at the manner in which his name was introduced into the "heading" of the article in yesterday's TIMES. As regards the construction of fire-escapes for those premises, Mr. MACGREGOR has taken the following steps since March 11, 1869:

Buildings Nos 7 and 9 Mulberry-street, owned by Peter Dolan.—March 11, reported for fire-escape; 16th, notice served upon owner; 23d, time to erect fire-escape extended thirty days. May 24, building re-examined, no fire-escape erected; 27th, case sent to attorney. June 2, action commenced against owner; 21st, received notice of appearance from Fred. Smythe, Esq.; 21st, time to answer extended ten days; July 3, time to answer extended until 15th July; 27th, entered up judgment against defendant; 28th, issued execution; Aug. 19, read notice of motion to open judgment; Sept. 10, order granted by the Court opening the judgment; Oct. 4, read copy answer.

The case is now at issue in the Court of Common Pleas.

THE RESULTS OF BLACK FRIDAY.

The Liability of Fisk, Gould & Company for the Gold Purchases of Albert Speyers—Evidence of Mr. Speyers and Others.

The case of **ISAAC O. DAVIS** and others against **HENRY N. SMITH, JAY GOULD, FISK, JR., BELDEN** and others, was continued on trial before Judge **MCCUNN** and a jury, in Part I. of the Superior Court, yesterday. The suit, as already stated in the **TIMES**, is brought to enforce against the defendants a contract made through **ALBERT SPEYERS**, as defendants' agent, for the sale of $25,000 in gold at 142¾, on the memorable "Black Friday." The issue in the cause depends entirely on the question whether or not **FISK, Jr.**, *et al.* gave such specific instructions to **MEYERS** as to constitute him their agent, so as to bind them for the purchases made by him. In this issue the chief witness for the plaintiffs is Mr. **SPEYERS**, from whose testimony liberal extracts are here given.

Mr. **SPEYERS**—In reply to the question what is the course of business when a broker settles through the Clearing-house, the witness described the gold voucher: When he makes a purchase of gold, he gives a gold ticket; the ticket was signed by his book-keeper under a general power of attorney to sign such tickets; he received in exchange from the party purchasing a similar ticket with the order reversed; the ticket is then sent into the Clearing-house, and, except there is a balance of gold, it is not delivered otherwise than by exchange of tickets; he thinks he received a ticket from **DAVIS** in this transaction; if such ticket was received, it was sent to the Clearing-house; did not tender the currency, and had none furnished by defendants for that purpose; the custom is, in clearing gold, for the broker not to name the principal unless he is a member of the Clearing-house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach—The course of business is to make purchases in the Board, and this gold was purchased there; cannot state who was the party who made or accepted the bid in this transaction; has no recollection of the person from whom this purchase was made; don't personally know whether the partners of **DAVIS** participated in the purchase; by the custom of the Board, he did not expect to make actual delivery of the gold, but only a settlement through the balance-sheet of the Clearing-house; can't say that he sent in a balance-sheet on Friday; don't know how it stood, or whether it was largely against him; didn't know if **DAVIS** had the gold to deliver, and don't know if he ever tendered it; by the custom of the Gold Board, it depends on the nature of the order when it terminates; a simple order continues, unless specially provided, that if the gold cannot be got that day the power shall cease; where the purchase is made the expiration of the time to exchange tickets depends on when the gold is to be delivered; when gold is purchased without anything being said as to time of delivery, it is usual to make the exchange of tickets the next day; was purchasing most of Thursday, and at a great variety of prices; was examined before the Congressional Committee; testified before the Committee that all his purchases on Thursday were on the order of **H. BELDEN & Co.**, and those on Friday on the order of **JAY GOULD** and **JAMES FISK, Jr.**, but believes he testified incorrectly; remembers the conversation with **FISK** at the Opera-house, when he (witness) asked for margins, and was answered that the gold purchased was for the "whole family,"—**BELDEN, GOULD, FISK**, and the brother-in-law; **FISK** added, "It's all right, we'll attend to it;" did not see **BELDEN** on the 25th, and did not demand any margin of him on the 24th, as he could not be found; he testified substantially true before the Congressional Committee when he said he had an interview with **FISK, GOULD** and **BELDEN**, when **FISK** told him: "What do you care about brokers? I have notice from them of purchases of gold to the amount of $400,000, and they won't settle. You have your family to take care of; you have any amount of money at your back here;" **SMITH** told him to go right off and purchase $21,000,000; after this **BELDEN** gave orders on Thursday to go on and buy all he could; he then continued to buy; bought four or five millions on Thursday; **SMITH** then told him to loan all the gold out at not less than 1-16; reported he could not loan at 1-16, but gave instructions to loan at 1-32; **BELDEN** took him over to **HEATH & Co.**, where he found Messrs. **SMITH, GOULD, BELDEN** and **FISK**; **FISK** asked him why he could not loan the gold, and he answered because he was limited to 1-16 and 1-32; **FISK** then said: "**SMITH**, you take a million of that gold, and **HEATH** will take the balance;" commenced buying for **BELDEN** on Monday, and continued buying on Thursday; on Thursday, bought five or six million; at the interview in the back office of **HEATH, FISK** was sitting on a chair, and some were lying on a sofa; does not think that **GOULD** said anything, but nodded assent to what the others said.

Q.—Did he articulate anything.

A.—No.

JUDGE—Mr. **GOULD** is too shrewd for that. [Laughter.]

The witness continued: That arrangement for the purchases of gold was made on Wednesday, deliverable on Thursday.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Field: The clearance tickets are the same whether the gold is bought, borrowed or pledged; thinks he sent advice to **BELDEN** of every transaction made on Thursday.

WILLIAM R. MATTHEWS, a clerk in the Gold Exchange, testified that statements for gold sales must be made before half-past twelve of the day of the sale; the regular sales of Thursday were to have been cleared on Friday, but business was interrupted by **GOULD, MARTIN & Co.**, and they made no clearance on that day; the statements were thrown out on Saturday by a committee of the Board of Brokers, but does not know if **DAVIS'** statement was thrown out; many other parties for whom Mr. **SPEYERS** acted made their statements good subsequently.

The testimony of **JOHN O. DAVIS** was read, showing that the sale of $25,000 gold, at 142¾, had been made to **SPEYERS**.

Mr. **SPEYERS**, on being recalled, testified that **BELDEN** had told him over and over again who his associates were, including **FISK, GOULD** and **SMITH**; the entry made on his books to **BELDEN** individually was made by his clerk, and was subsequently altered between Saturday and Monday, so as to include the other parties to the suit; this alteration was not made from any new knowledge he had gained as to who were the parties associated in these gold transactions, but he discovered the clerk's error the moment he saw the book.

Mr. **WESTCOTT**, Secretary of the Clearing-house, was called to testify to the membership of **DAVIS & Co.** In the course of his examination, Mr. **FIELD** asked him if it was not the custom of the Gold Board, where a party purchased gold at a certain figure, and it was being sold at a lower figure, whether the settlement would not be compelled at the lower figure? He understood, counsel said, that **SPEYERS** had been purchasing gold at 143 that day, while it was selling to others at 139. A long argument ensued as to the admissibility of the question, and when finally the witness was permitted to answer, he said there was no such custom.

The case is still on.

Sinking Fund—The Chamberlain Wants Some Information About Mr. Nathaniel Sands—Estimates for Public Instruction—Bills, &c.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was held at 2 P. M. yesterday, the Mayor, Controller, City Chamberlain and Recorder being present.

The Chamberlain said Mr. **NATHANIEL SANDS** had received, as reported, $75,000 for negotiating bonds of the City. He would like to know when, by whom and under what authority **SANDS** had been employed to negotiate this loan? He, the Chamberlain, had been a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund for some time, yet he could not ascertain how **SANDS** got this money, or who authorized its payment, or who employed **SANDS** as a financial agent of the City Government.

The Mayor said it was rather late in the day to take up newspaper reports, and engage in a newspaper controversy. "Count me out," said the Mayor, "if you mean to do this. For myself I know nothing about it."

The Chamberlain then made a motion that the Controller be requested to report all the facts in the case at the next meeting of the Board.

The Mayor said it would be better to put it as an hypothesis thus, "if it be true as charged."

The Chamberlain seemed to think this quite unnecessary, and the motion was then adopted.

The estimates of appropriations for the Department of Public Instruction (already published) were read, also bills of **J. BOYLE** for furnishing maps and surveys, amounting to over $7,000.

They were referred.

The Controller said he would be able to report on the claims of **BLEECKER** and others for appraising City real estate at the next meeting of the Board.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Condemnations in the United States District Court.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge **BLATCHFORD**, a large quantity of tobacco found at **WATTS'** tobacco factory, No. 330 Cherry-street, on which no internal revenue tax had been paid, and thirty cases of blank-books belonging to a person named **REUBENSEN**, seized at the Custom-house for undervaluation, were condemned by default, no claimants to the property appearing.

Board of Apportionment—More Bonds to be Issued—No Money for the Coroners.

The Board of Apportionment met at 1 P. M. yesterday, the Mayor, Deputy Controller **GREEN** and Mr. **TWEED** being present.

A resolution was offered by the Deputy Controller, directing the Controller to issue the following bonds, to bear not more than seven per cent. interest: For the improvement of certain portions of Westchester County, $100,000; for the Croton Aqueduct Department, $700,000; for the completion of the new Court-house, $850,000; Public Park Improvement Fund Bonds, $500,000.

A report was read from the Controller, stating that the appropriation for the Board of Coroners for 1871, amounting to $67,568 08, is exhausted, and that he knows of no means of obtaining money for the use of the Board.

Mr. **WALSH**, in behalf of the new Court-house Commissioners, said that in April and June last the Commissioners had made a requisition for $600,000, and had received but $200,000. They needed the balance in addition to the amount provided above.

The Mayor said he would call a special meeting of the Board on the subject, and the Board then adjourned.

The Fourteenth-Street Homicide—Verdict Justifying the Deed.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner **YOUNG** in the case of **CHARLES G. JACKSON**, who died from a fracture of the skull received at the hands of **SAMUEL HINMAN**, during an affray on the evening of Oct. 31, in the sitting-room of Mrs. **ALLEN LATHAM**, No. 30 East Fourteenth-street. **JACKSON** entered her room and asked for some goblets. She saw through the crack in the door that there were some women in **JACKSON's** room, and **JACKSON** noticing it, told her not to be afraid, as Mr. **HINMAN** would protect her, and the latter said that he would. **JACKSON** then began abusing **HINMAN**, and rolling up a piece of paper struck him in the face with it, but **HINMAN** said nothing. **JACKSON** then picked up **HINMAN's** hat and mashing it threw it into his face. **HINMAN** then rushed on **JACKSON** and they struck each other. She asked **JACKSON** to leave and not bring his women into her room, when he said that they were as good as she was and called her a vile name. He then struck her in the face, and turning to **HINMAN** said, "If you are a man resent that." **HINMAN** then clinched with **JACKSON**; **JACKSON** had a cane in his hand and **HINMAN** the stove-lifter, but the lady saw no blow struck with either. The two men were separated by Mr. **ROGERS** and Mr. **SHARPE**. The statements of the lady were corroborated by other witnesses, and it was also shown that the women in **JACKSON's** room were disreputable characters he had taken into the house. After hearing all the evidence the jury rendered a verdict that **JACKSON** had died from a fracture of the skull supposed to have been caused by a blow from a stove-lifter in the hands of **SAMUEL HINMAN**, who had acted under great provocation, and as the jury believed, without any intent to take life.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.

The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Nov. 21: Nos. 370, 343, 372, 365, 375, 408, 409, 413.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Nos.
153—Shortland vs. Van Nostrand.
154—Same vs. Same.
156—Roberts vs. Berdell.
163—Faron vs. Howard.
174—Brady vs. Weston.
175—Woodhull vs. Rosenthal.
176—Losee vs. Mathews.
177—King vs. Macon and Western R. R. Co.
178—The People ex rel. Redmond vs. Wood.
179—Harris vs. Badetty.
180—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.
181—Gardner vs. Crenshaw
182—Shanahan vs. Bowen et al.
183—Palmer vs. Richmond Iron Mining Co.
184—Barker vs. Elias.
185—Drakes vs. Rogers.
186—Post vs. Fourth-av. Pres. Church.
187—Struber vs. Taber.
188—Osgood vs. Maguire.
191—Swift vs. Prouty.
192—Holbrook vs. N. J. Zinc Co.
193—Bodine vs. Killien.
194—Hill vs. McKenzie.
195—Tucker vs. Woolsey.
196—Dinsmore vs. Barnes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
163—Halle et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1023—Lewis vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
325½ (R. C.)—Murphy et al. vs. Haswell.
169—Teilman et al. vs. Brunner et al.
473—Lindmeyer et al. vs. New-York and Providence Steamship Company.
445—Starr vs. Smiley.
13—Jahn, administratrix, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
191—Taylor vs. O'Connor et al.
275—Purrington, Jr., vs. The Nat'l Spring Co. et al.
321—Hendricks et al. vs. Burke et al.
333—Arend vs. Liverpool, New-York & Philadelphia Steam-ship Company.
89—Willis vs. Weaver.
109½—Clancey vs. Byrne.
347—Springfield vs. The Mayor.
348—Hunt vs. The Mayor.
349—Lee vs. The Mayor.
489—Wheeler vs. Kelly.
491—Chambers vs. Dunham.
492—Bitter vs. Kelly.
495—Hartman vs. Kelly.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
6—Am. Tontine Life & Savings Ins. vs. Hermanspaun.
14—Agate vs. Mends.
43—Mayer vs. Arkenburgh.
60—Samter vs. Jacob.
67—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Cadle, Jr.
70—Oertell vs. Jacobys.
73—Depew vs. Dewey.

Call No. 75—Spanier vs. Spanier.

Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.
1161—Trevor et al. vs. Smith et al.
1645—Duncan et al. vs. Berlin et al.
665—Taylor et al. vs. Perrin et al.
869—Smith vs. Frost.
1211—Duncan vs. Fertilizing Co.
1233—Creed vs. Mu. Pro. Life Ass'n So'y of the U. S.
1235—Jenkins vs. Donan et al.
1241—Alger vs. Pickert.
274—Philbrick vs. Dallett et al.
343—Pichen vs. Levy et al.
227—Ross vs. Collins, imp'd, &c.
1091—Duvall, Ex'r, &c., vs. St. James L. E. Church.
979—Brown vs. Liverpool and Great Western Steam Co.
677—Palmer vs. Marshall.
789—Blant vs. Marx.
1165—Carroll vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
273—Meyer vs. Apfel et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
393—Blumenthal vs. Collins.
1028—King vs. Wolf.
972—Carvallo vs. Bulkley.
1829—Moore vs. Rand.
68—McCauley vs. Gans.
332—Fisk vs. Standert.
1027—Aulbach vs. Grand-st. and 42d-st. Railroad Co.
727—Schwidter vs. Greenfield.
408—Joslyn vs. Fisk, Jr.
467½—Melhuick vs. Godfrey.
1128—Snow vs. Friths.
1129—Cleary vs. Thompson.
1130—Roberts vs. Mathews.
1133—Sargent vs. Hennessy.
1134—Fitzsimmons vs. Kohner.

Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 12 A. M.

Set-Down Causes.

Nos.
946—Honigsberger, (by guardian,) vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company.
947—Honigsberger vs. Second-avenue R. R. Company.
1043—McEvoy vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.
1064—West et al. vs. Curry.
1101—Crandall vs. Hawkins.
1102—Same vs. Same.
1109—Derrickson vs. McGuire.
347—N. Y. Lith. and Eng. Co. vs. Am. Tontine Life and Saving Ins. Co.
1044—McKnight vs. Gonoud.
1301 (B. O.)—Schott, Ad'x, &c., vs. Wright et al.
1302 (B. O.)—Same vs. Same
1122—Fielding et al. vs. Martin.
1123—Budlong vs. Andrews
787—Holt vs. Hunt.
1083½—Schaffer vs. Mason.
1040—Random vs. Merritt.
1067—McKean vs. Duran.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6313—Cocks vs. Collins.
5948—Grow vs. Gilman.
6510—Alexander vs. Fettrecht.
6596—Pearsall vs. Legenback.
——Trager vs. Refus.
6805—Arnold vs. Ashfield.
6822—Bailey vs. Snow.
6814—Hart vs. Oberle.
6967—Ware vs. Cone.
7149—Lewis vs. Middleton.
7154—Hecker vs. Franklin.
7287—Reisig vs. Serrell.
7247—Bennett vs. Rosenthal.
7952—Ninth Nat. Bank vs. Ninth Ward Bank.
7729—Burn vs. Carraher.
7863—Alling vs. McCullough.
——Ryan vs. Begelow.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7326—Crockett Leath'r Cl'h Co. vs. Nye.
6650—Kraus vs. Goodhoff.
6591—Bedell vs. Burke.
6916—Nichols vs. Brien.
7022—Quinn vs. Elsas.
7157—Seigel vs. Nichols.
7165—Mullen vs. Gross.
7168—Boulorsean vs. Linder.
7179—O'Toole vs. Harris.
7194—Murphy vs. Rafferty.
7217—Rider vs. Schwager.
7224—Strauss vs. Johnson.
7230—Fischl vs. Dowling.
——Raussens vs. Eggette.
7235—Hoag vs. Wehl.
7365—Scanlon vs. Strauss.
7385—Wells vs. Elliott.
7139—Sharlock vs. Kruger.

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
7486—Polk vs. Daly.
7328—Gross vs. Christ.
6946—Disosway vs. Steele.
7513—Ross vs. Copcutt.
7239—Zinn vs. Borgfeldt.
7975—Benjamin vs. Thomas.
8053—Donovan vs. Sanderson.
7917—Hutton vs. Goetz.
7938—Welsh vs. Sprague.
7964—Dailey vs. Murray.
7955—Williams vs. Thorne.
7972—Bellows vs. Perry.
——Ryan vs. Bigelow.
8055—King vs. Wilkins.
8056—Graham vs. Ullner.
8057—Hellman vs. Shelly.
8058—Greene vs. Giles.
8859—Bates vs. Usher.
8060—Porter vs. Watkins.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Martin Reynolds and John Ryan; robbery.
2—The People vs. George Williams; burglary.
3—The People vs. Frank Langdon; burglary.
4—The People vs. Michael Campbell, John Higgins and Michael Milan; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Wm. H. Curley and Frederick W. Dietz; grand larceny and receiving stolen goods.
6—The People vs. James Gillespie; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. William Tully; grand and petit larceny.
8—The People vs. Joseph Howard; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Charles Heslin; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Mary Ross and Mary McDermott; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Thomas Smith; larceny from the person.
12—The People vs. Ernst Bornstein; receiving stolen goods.
13—The People vs. Peter Finley; assault and battery.
14—The People vs. John P. Bromay; assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 20.

By Judge Lowe.

Bowman *vs.* Keleman; case settled.

Hannah McGevin *vs.* James McGevin; judgment of divorce granted.

George Heckman *vs.* Minnie Heckman; judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Larremore.

Agate *vs.* Morrison; order granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, yesterday afternoon, it was announced that the Court would adjourn on next Monday, the 27th inst., *sine die*. The Court will meet again on Dec. 4, as required by law, to commence the regular term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 18.

Before Judge Sutherland.

NEEDLESS LITIGATION AND INEQUITABLE AGREEMENTS.

Cornelius Burling vs. Margaret King.—The defendant employed plaintiff, a lawyer, to commence two suits for her—one to obtain a divorce, and the other to obtain a share claimed by her in real estate. For these services defendant agreed to give plaintiff one-half of the amount recovered. The divorce suit was discontinued, the property suit compromised; and for the divorce suit plaintiff was paid from moneys raised on a mortgage on the property. Subsequently plaintiff commenced this suit to recover the one-third agreed upon. Defendant denied all knowledge of the agreement, and claimed that she supposed plaintiff had been paid. The Judge, in rendering his decision, says he has no doubt the agreement was made, but holds that it was inequitable in its terms, giving to plaintiff several thousand dollars more than he could otherwise obtain in a similar suit, and that, in his judgment, the litigation was needless. On these grounds he holds that the equitable powers of the Court could not be invoked, and therefore dismisses the complaint.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Nov. 20.

Before Judge Joachimsen.

LIABILITY OF MARRIED WOMEN ON CONTRACT.

Speckhardt vs. Trabert and Wife.—This was an action to recover on a note for $300. The defense was that as against the wife the claim could not be inforced. The Court held that she had legal capacity to make contracts of all kinds binding her property as if she were unmarried, and may be sued thereon. Judgment for plaintiff accordingly.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 20.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. b3. 117⅛
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 111¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 111⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. b3. 115
108,000 do. 115
100,000 do. s3. 115
2,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 114¾
2,500 U. S. 6s, 10-40 C. 110
500 do. 109⅞
5,000 do. 110⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 65⅛
20,000 do. 65⅛
5,000 do. bet. call. 65⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 65⅛
4,000 do. 65⅛
2,000 Va. St. 6s, old. 60
15,000 Va. St. 6s, Def. 29
10,000 S. C. 6s, old. b. c. 70⅛
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July. 26⅞
1,000 do. 26⅛
1,000 do. 26⅛
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, April & Oct. 25
12,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bty. Loan, R. 109
1,000 Albany & S. 3d. 92¼
3,000 M. So. S.F. Bds. 100⅛
1,000 Cen. P. R. G. Bds. 103
16,000 U. Pac. R. 1st. 92
15,000 do. 91⅞
1,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. B. 78
13,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 102
1,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st. 87
4,000 North Mo. 1st. 88⅛
2,000 Bell. & S. Ills. 1st 8s, S. F. B. 97
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div. 87
2,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, n. 103⅞
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 92⅛
4,000 C. P. & Ash, new 94
10 Bank of Com. 114⅛
300 West. Un. Tel. 67⅛
10 do. 67⅛
500 do. bet. call. c. 67⅛
500 Quick. Min. 23
100 do. bet. call. 23
300 do. b30. 23⅛
100 Pacific Mail. 46⅞
400 do. bet. call. 46⅞
100 Del. & H. Canal. 123
50 United States Ex. 57⅛
100 Adams Ex. b. c. 85
400 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 91⅜
100 Erie Railway. b. c. 30⅛
100 Reading. b. c. 113⅛
200 do. 113⅛
200 do. s60. 112⅛
100 do. 113⅛
100 L. S. & Mich. So. 85⅜
200 C. & N. W. b. c. b10 60
100 do. 60
100 Union Pac. R. 27⅜
200 do. bet. call. 27⅜
100 Cleve. & Pitts. R. 124⅛
200 do. 124⅛
100 do. 124
200 N. J. Cen. R. 109
200 Mil. & St. Paul. 55
300 do. 55⅛
300 do. 55⅛
400 do. 55⅛
100 Ohio & Miss. R. 40⅛
100 do. 40⅛
68 Morris & Essex. 96
49 N. Y. & N. H. R. 145
100 Col., C. & I. C. R. 18¾

SECOND BOARD.

$138,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 117⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 116⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 c. 111⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 111⅛
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 112
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 113⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. 114⅛
7,000 do. 114⅛
7,000 do. 114⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 115
750 do. small. 114⅛
30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 65
2,000 Va. 6s, Con. 63⅛
5,000 La. 6s, Levee Bs. 61⅛
3,000 N. C. 6s, old Bs. 38⅛
1,000 N. C. F. Act, '68. 22
10,000 Mo. St. 6s. 97⅛
5,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88. 94
3,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, Iowa Div. 89
10,000 Mor. & E. 1st. 103⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md. 42⅛
200 West. U. Tel. 67⅛
200 do. bet. call. 67⅛
200 Quick. Mining. 22⅛
100 do. b3. 23
100 do. 23
100 Pacific Mail. c. 46⅛
10000 N. Y. C. & H. Cfs., bet. call. 87
300 Erie. bet. call. 30⅛
100 Chi. & N. W. 59⅛
100 do. bet. call. 59⅛
100 C., C., C. & Ind. 85
100 Mil. & St. P. b. c. 55
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 77⅛
50 P., Ft. W. & C. Gtd. 96⅛
100 do. 97
20 Chi. & Alt. 116⅛
100 Ohio & Miss. 40⅛
100 do. 40⅛
60 Bost., Hart. & E. 2
200 H. & St. J. 51⅛
100 do. 51⅛
50 H. & St. J. Pf. 64⅛
100 Union Pacific. 27⅛
0 do. bet. call. 27⅛

MONDAY, Nov. 20—P. M.

Gold is unexpectedly weak today, and on stifer rates of Exchange. The sales opened at 111 ⅌ cent., and worked down to 110⅝ ⅌ cent. The price seems to go down on the comparative absence of speculation in the Gold Room. There is no marked pressure to sell, but, on the other hand, the demand is of a very moderate trade character. The leading Bankers were asking 109⅝ ⅌ cent. for 60 days Bills on London, but most of the sales of the day for the Hamburg and Plymouth steamer to-morrow were at 109½ ⅌ cent. The rate for Bills payable on demand is 110@110⅛ ⅌ cent. This class of Bills is frequently drawn against American Stocks sent to London. The Cable advices today are of a firm market for all our United States 5-20s, and also for the 10-40s and the Scrip of the New Loan. The rise in London, however, is qualified here by the weaker price of Gold, which enters into the execution of orders.

The Wall-street markets were like the weather through the forenoon—exceedingly dull. There was no general yielding in prices, however, on the Stock Exchange, and at the close of the day the Public Funds and the Railways were quoted firm, and Money so easily come at by the Brokers at 5@7 ⅌ cent. as to encourage further speculation. The Western Telegraph and the Quicksilver Company among the Miscellaneous Shares were also firm; the Express Stocks not so well supported as at the close of last week. Among the Railroads, the advance on Reading, for cash delivery, continued. Further orders for Union Pacifics also appeared, at the extreme advance of Friday and Saturday, and for the First Mortgage Bonds at 91⅞@92 ⅌ cent. The other Western Roads, except Hannibal and St. Joseph, were fairly supported, and there were signs of a fresh upward movement in Lake Shore Stock. The weakness of Saturday was again apparent in the Southern State Bonds—Tennessees, 65; South Carolinas, 26½ ⅌ cent.

CLOSING PRICES—NOV. 20.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	110¼	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	112	111½
United States 5-20s of 1867	115	114½
American Gold	111	110⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	91½	92
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt. Ctfs.	87	87½
Reading	113¼	113⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	102	102⅝
North-west Common	60½	60⅝
North-west Preferred	89½	90
Pacific Mail	46½	47⅜
St. Paul Preferred	77½	78½
St. Paul Common	55⅜	55⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	40⅝	41⅛
Toledo and Wabash	62	62⅜
Western Telegraph	67½	68⅜
Erie	30⅜	30⅜
Union Pacific	27⅜	28⅛
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	85½	86⅛
Lake Shore, Scrip	79⅞	80

The Railroads, at the very close, left off strong and active.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20.

Gold receipts	$477,039 91
Gold payments	269,796 94
Gold balance	65,170,686 06
Currency receipts	219,762 69
Currency payments	400,135 35
Currency balance	7,655,415 69
Customs	406,000 00

The Public Funds of the United States closed as follows late in the day:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	116⅝
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	118
5-20 reg., 1862	111⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	111⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	111⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	111⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	111⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	111⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	114⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	114⅛
5-20 reg., 1867	114⅛
5-20 coup., 1867	114⅛
5-20 reg., 1868	115
5-20 coup., 1868	115
10-40 reg.	109⅞
10-40 coup.	110
6s currency	113⅛

The Miscellaneous Shares left off as follows:

Del. & Hud. Canal	122
Md. Coal Co.	20
American Coal	45
Spring Mountain Coal	63
N. J. Land Imp. Co.	71
Consol. Coal of Md.	42⅛
Western Union Tel.	68⅛
Quick. Mining Co.	23
Quick. Mining Pref.	28⅛
Mariposa Mining Co.	1⅛
Mariposa Min. Pref.	1⅛
Mariposa Min. T. Cfts	24
Adams Express	85
Wells-Fargo Ex.	55
Am. Mer. Union Ex.	59
United States Ex.	57⅛
Pacific Mail St. Co.	47⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Gt. West. 1st, '88	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Gt. West. 2d, '93	84½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	86	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	87½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	86	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Chi., R. Is. & Pac.	102
Erie 1st, Extended	97	Mor. & Ess. 1st	102
Erie 2d 7s, '79	92½	Mor. & Ess. 2d	98½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	90	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	101
Erie 4th 7s, '80	85½	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	103½
Erie 5th 7s, '88	85	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	106
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	101
Long Dock Bonds	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	96
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	105	Cleve. & Pitts. C. S. F.	92
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	95
Harlem 1st 7s	102	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	95
Har. Con. M. & S. F. 6s	90	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	84
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	92½	Chi. & Alt. S. Fd.	98
Alb. & Susq. 3d Bds.	92½	Chi. & Alt. 1st	103½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d	96	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	91
M. S. & N. I. S. Fd. 7 ⅌ ct.	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	103	Ohio & Miss. Con.	92
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	103	Ohio & Miss. 2d	81
Un. Pac. 1st Bds.	91⅞	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	94½
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	82⅛	Peninsula Bds.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75	104	St. L. & I. M. 1st	92½
Bell. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s	97	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	105
Alt. & T. H. 1st	97	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	92
Alt. & T. H. 2d, pref.	87	Mil. & St. P. 1st	94½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fd.	100	Mil. & St. P., I & M. Div.	89
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	92½	Chi. & Mil. 1st	94
Chi. & N. W. Con. Bds.	90	Jol. & Chi. 1st	108
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bds.	88	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	87
Chi. & N. W. 1st	98	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	68
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	90	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	91
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ext.	94	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	88
T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	86½	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	75
Tol. & Wab. 2d	90½	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	98
Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.	80	Bos., H. & E., Guar.	22
T. & W. Cons. Conv.	86	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	84

The following bids were made today for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	128	East River	108
Manhattan	150	Nassau	103
Merchants'	116	Corn Exchange	120
Mechanics'	133	Continental	97
America	141	St. Nicholas	115
City	220	Marine	150
Gallatin National	112	Commonwealth	97
Leather Manufact'rs'	180	Importers' & Traders'	155
Seventh Ward	106	Park	151
Commerce	114½	Manuf'rs' & Merch'ts'	101
Ocean	80½	Central National	106
Mercantile	120	Fourth National	110
B'k of the Republic	113½	Ninth National	115
Irving	125	Tenth National	45
Metropolitan	135½	Oriental	135
People's	155	German American	105

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked
City 6s, old		100
City 6s, new	102	102½
Camden & Amboy	135½	136½
Pennsylvania Central	58⅝	59
Reading	113⅝	113¾
Lehigh Valley	..	60
Catawissa Preferred	45⅜	45½
Philadelphia & Erie	25⅜	25½
Northern Central	38⅝	..
Lehigh Navigation	35¼	35⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	94	..

We hear of no signs of demand on the Savings Banks, outside the three Ring Banks noticed as in trouble on Saturday. It is no doubt true that other and much more important concerns have been freely and frequently used of late years by the Tammany officials to place their enormous issues of City and County Bonds. In other words, to use the savings of our provident working people as the means of carrying on the robberies of the City and County Treasury. When the Treasury was drained of ready Money, derived from the tax-payers, it was replenished by sales of City and County Stocks to the Savings Banks, and it is most fortunate for some of these concerns, this Winter, that the change in the Controller's Office has measurably restored confidence in the City and County Credit. There is also hope ahead that it will soon be fully restored, though it would be well for the managers of the Savings Banks to consider whether it would not be well, as a safeguard against future trouble in the County and Municipal Administration, to limit their investments in this direction, and also to limit their loans to Brokers and others on Miscellaneous collateral, and as the safer policy, run stronger on the Public Funds of the United States, which are always instantly available, and without sacrifice.

Part of the Money of the Bowling-green Savings Bank is reported to have been advanced on Hannibal and St. Joseph Stock at a high figure some months ago, and could not be, or was not, returned when required to pay off the depositors. Mr. **SHEPHERD F. KNAPP** has been made Receiver of the Bank by Judge **BRADY**, of the Supreme Court. Last January the Bank reported as on hand:

Bonds and Mortgages	$193,863
City and County Bonds	25,000
Miscellaneous investments	425,048
Together	$643,911

And this sum was probably increased by depositors up to the recent explosion of the Tammany Ring.

ALL NATIONAL BANKS—STATEMENT OF OCT. 2, '71.18

	June 10, 1871.	Oct. 2, 1871.
Capital paid in	$450,330,841	$458,226,696
Surplus fund	98,322,204	101,112,671
Profits unappropriated	45,535,228	42,008,714
National circulation	307,793,880	315,517,997
Old local circulation	1,968,058	1,921,056
Individual deposits	602,110,758	600,868,486
United States deposits	6,265,168	20,511,935
U. S. disbursing offices	4,893,907	5,393,598
Due to national banks	135,167,847	131,730,713
To other banks & b'krs, &c.	51,027,444	53,244,913
Total liabilities	$1,703,415,335	$1,730,536,779
Loans and discounts	$785,918,954	$827,663,005
U. S. stock for circulation	357,388,950	364,475,800
Other United States funds	39,450,800	45,841,150
Legal-tender money	154,988,373	136,581,719
Gold and silver	19,924,955	13,252,998
Due from national banks	132,005,826	130,403,970
Due from other banks	11,853,308	12,472,669
Bills of national banks	19,101,389	14,197,653
Real estate	29,637,999	30,089,783
Stocks and mortgages	23,132,871	24,517,059
Cash items for Cl'ng-house	115,131,232	115,150,824
Miscellaneous	14,880,678	15,590,149
Total resources	$1,703,415,235	$1,730,536,779

The comparative statement of the movement in June and October may be thus stated:

	June.	October.
Deposits in gross	$602,110,758	$600,868,486
Less clearing items	115,131,232	115,150,824
Net deposits	$486,979,526	$485,717,662
Net to banks	42,336,157	42,098,987
To Treasury	11,159,075	25,805,533
Circulation	307,793,880	315,517,997
Demand liabilities	$848,268,638	$869,140,179
Gold and greenbacks	174,913,328	149,834,717
Pro rata	20.82 ⅌ ct.	17.25 ⅌ ct.

The *Daily Bulletin* publishes an elaborate table of the National Bank movement of Oct. 2, 1871, by States, and also by the leading Cities, in anticipation of the annual report of the Controller of the Currency.

The Toledo and Wabash Road earned in the second week of November $122,011 as against $102,028 same week last year. Increase, $19,983.

Messrs. J. J. Cisco & Son, Brown's Building, Wall-street, are offering and confidently recommending to their friends, the 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Road.

The Missouri Pacific Road earned in

Second week November	$74,985
Same week 1870	72,449
Increase	$2,536
From March 1, 1871	$2,592,041
Same time 1870	2,498,167
Increase in fiscal year	$93,874

The Union Pacific Company report as follows of their Land Grant sales and Mortgage:

October, 1871, 17,726.74 acres sold for		$63,038 40
Average per acre		3 55
Land Grant Bonds canceled		15,000 00
Total sales to Oct. 31, 1871: 480,141.29 acres, for		2,030,831 83
Average per acre		4 23
Lands belonging to the Company remaining unsold, 11,599,858 acres.		
Total amount Bonds issued		$10,400,000
Less Bonds canceled by Land Department	$908,000	
Bought by Trustees	201,000—	1,109,000
Leaving Bonds outstanding		$9,291,000
Oct. 31, 1871, Land Notes on hand, principal, (interest not included)		$944,587 74

Mr. **HORATIO STEVENS**, a well-known member of the Produce Exchange, and of the late firm of Messrs. **HOFFMAN & STEVENS**, died at his residence in First-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon. He was one of the oldest Produce merchants of this City. He had been in feeble health for some years.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC

Railroad Company.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.

INTEREST 7.30 IN GOLD,

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

They are exempt from United States Tax, are issued in Coupons of $100 to $1,000, and in Registered Bonds of $100 to $10,000, and holders of the Bonds are CERTAIN to receive a STEADY ANNUAL INCOME of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT.

IN GOLD

for what has cost them only Par in Currency.

NO MORE SAFE INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND, or one yielding a LARGER INCOME.

Jay Cooke & Co.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) GOLD. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

These Bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, and but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted from 101 to 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, which forms the chief link in the new and short through route from Chicago to St. Paul and the great Northwest, will be completed, equipped, and in running order by the middle of November. The iron is down to within ten miles of Hudson, and is being laid at the rate of a mile a day, and the grading throughout is finished. One hundred and twenty miles have been in operation for a year, and had a large and profitable local business, and a still larger amount awaits its completion through St. Croix County to the shore of the Lake. The lumber traffic this Winter will be very heavy. Immense quantities are already piled up at the mills on the line of the road awaiting the completion of the connection with St. Paul, when it will be distributed over the treeless prairies of Minnesota and Iowa. Besides this local business the West Wisconsin will get a large share of the traffic between St. Paul and the Northwest and the Lakes. It is 100 miles shorter than the present line, and has direct connections with Chicago. The road has a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres in the best part of Wisconsin. This grant, with the Road itself, is pledged in support of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds which may be bought at 90 and accrued interest in currency of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Agents to the Company.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 20, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	61	Hides, bales	834
Broom-corn, bales	99	Leather, sides	9,375
Bees-wax, pks.	5	Moss, bales	62
Cotton, bales	11,663	Molasses, (N. O.,) bbls	1,223
Cotton-seed, bags	650	Spirits Turp., bbls	215
Copper, bbls	91	Resin, bbls	3,871
Dried Fruit, pks	898	Oil-cake, pks	190
Eggs, bbls	858	Pork, pks	28
Flour, bbls	15,093	Beef, pks	1,357
Wheat, bushels	79,386	Cut-meats, pks	317
Corn, bushels	50,622	Grease, pks	50
Oats, bushels	37,760	Lard, pks	1,138
Malt, bushels	250	Lard, kegs	120
Barley, bushels	37,048	Butter, pks	4,151
Grass-seed, bushels	3,562	Cheese, pks	5,481
Beans, bbls	275	Tallow, pks	374
Beans, bags	114	Pea-nuts, bushels	1,714
B. E. Peas, bags	108	Pecans, pks	453
Corn-meal, bags	120	Rice, pks	177
Corn-meal, bbls	120	Starch, boxes	450
Corn-meal, bags	508	Tea, half chests	287
Oat-meal, bbls	109	Tobacco, hhds	68
Hemp, bales	49	Tobacco, boxes, & cs.	1,544
Hop, bales	2	Whisky, bbls	578
Hides, No.	1,153	Wool, bales	167

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Bessie Parker*, for Bristol—14,373 bushels Wheat, 500 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Fish-oil, 4 bbls. Corn-meal, 2,242 bags Oil-cake, 205,568 lbs. Tallow, 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake, 1,000 bags Clover-seed.

By the bark *Dr. Von Theener Tillow*, for Cork—2,142 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Evening Star*, for Demerara—12 Mules, 4 Horses, 140 bbls. Pork, 150 bbls. Beef, 900 bbls. Flour, 100 cases Matches, 100 boxes Cheese, 500 bushels Corn, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 500 bbls. Bread, 50 bbls. Crackers, 10,000 lbs. Lard, 400 Shooks, 500 bushels Peas.

By the brig *Raven*, for Matanzas—7,250 Shooks.

And from Philadelphia, for Naples, by the brig *Ortolan*—69,198 gallons Refined Petroleum in bbls., 23,580 gallons Refined Petroleum in cases.

And from Baltimore, during the week, for Bremen—North German steamer *Ohio*, 622 hhds. Tobacco, 96 hhds. Tobacco Stems, 736 bbls. Apples, 514 bales Cotton, 600 bbls. Syrup, 256,580 lbs. Lard, 400 bbls. Aluminum, 2 bbls. Bees-wax, 900 bags Clover-seed, 238 boxes Canned Fruit, 1 bag Roots....London, British ship *Lincoln*, 100 hhds. Tobacco, 755 bags Clover-seed, 10,076 sacks Oil-cake, 2 bbls. Harmony, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls Merchandise....Cork, British bark *Prince Edward*, 23,989 bushels Wheat....Cork, British brig *Sea Queen*, 18,511 bushels Wheat....Rio Janeiro, Argentine bark *Paladin*, 3,180 bbls. Flour, 6 bbls. Beef quarters, 20,000 Cigaretts, 3,649 lbs. Hams, 65,752 lbs. Lard....Liverpool, British bark *Sea Gem*, 11,667 bags Guano, 860 bbls. Resin....Rio Janeiro, bark *Adelaide*, 3,850 bbls. Flour, 11 bales Hops, 530 lbs. Tobacco, manufactured, 16,468 lbs. Lard, 1 pk. mdse....St. Johns, P. R., brig *Geo. Latimer*—692 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Pork, 140 bbls. Potatoes; 45 bbls. Beans, 30 bbls. Oats, 18 bbls. Apples, 30 bbls. Onions, 12,767 lbs. Lard, 1,740 lbs. Butter, 5,420 lbs. Hams, 2,240 lbs. Pepper, 1,250 lbs. Candles, 1,842 lbs. Cheese, 500 reams Paper, 100 dozen Brooms, 89 boxes Herrings, 38 bushels Peas, 25,000 Shingles, 60 Grindstones, 723 Shooks and Heads, 500 Cabbages, 2 Horses....Aspinwall, N. G. brig *Aroostook*, 401 tons coal....Nassau, N. P., schooner *Wm. D. Daisley*, 158 bbls. Flour, 75 bbls. Meal, 12 bbls. Refined Sugar, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 10 bbls. Mackerel, 40 bbls. Grits, 9 bbls Bread, 353 lbs. Hams, 572 lbs. Lard, 58 lbs. Butter, 361 lbs. Cheese, 200 lbs. Candles, 7,851 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 20 reams Paper, 422 bushels Corn, 200 bags Rice, 1,931 feet Lumber, 100 pks. Sundries....Havre, ship *Laurens*, 1,124 hhds. Tobacco, 502 bags Bark....St. Pierre, Mart., schooner *Louisa A.*, 700 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Meal, 10 bbls Pork, 15 bbls. Beef, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 25 bbls. Onions, 8,000 lbs. Lard, 500 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Peas, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 2,000 gallons Kerosene, 500 Shooks....Havana steamer *Maryland*, 4 pks. Machinery.

COFFEE—The movements have been unimportant and values irregular; 800 bales Mexican were placed on private terms.

COTTON—Has advanced ⅛c. ⅌ lb., on a moderate offering and fairly active inquiry, mostly for shipment; sales, 4,029 bales for early delivery, (of which 50 bales were to arrive,) including 2,556 bales to shippers, 776 bales to spinners, 297 bales to speculators and 400 bales in transit. For forward delivery a moderate movement has been reported, at steady rates; sales, 8,200 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, on Saturday evening, for November, 400 bales at 18⅞c.; December, 200 bales at 18⅞c., 200 bales at 18 15-16c.; January, 100 bales at 18⅞c., 500 bales at 18 9-16c., 400 bales at 18⅝c.; February, 100 bales at 18⅞c.; March, 200 bales at 19 1-16c.; April, 100 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c.; March, April and May, 100 bales each at 19⅛c., together. And today, for November, 400 bales at 18 5-16c.; December, 200 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18 5-16c., 1,000 bales at 18⅜c., 200 bales at 18 7-16c., 400 bales at 18⅜c.; January, 200 bales at 18 9-16c., 300 bales at 18⅝c., 1,000 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18⅝c.; February, 100 bales at 18 13-16c.; March, 200 bales at 19 1-16c., 300 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19⅛c.; April, 100 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19⅜c.; May, 200 bales at 19⅝c. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: November, 18 7-32c.; December, 18.36c.; January, 18 9-16c.; February, 18¾c.; March, 19.07c.; April, 19.25c.; May, 19.50c. The receipts at this port today were 11,663 bales, including 1,848 bales from Charleston, 982 bales from Norfolk, 1,281 bales from Savannah, 525 bales from Newbern, 463 bales from Wilmington, 2,033 bales from Galveston, 4,497 bales from New-Orleans, 74 bales from Baltimore, 250 bales per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 25,538 bales, and thus far this week 37,050 bales, against 33,059 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 706,605 bales, against 842,319 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16	16⅛	16½	16⅝
Good Ordinary	17⅝	17¾	18	18⅛
Low Midding	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛
Middling	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝	19⅝
Good Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull since our last, and prices have been generally quoted weak and somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,000 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 40, inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$6 85, very good to fancy at $6 85@$7 40, poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 75, poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 65@$7 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour ⅌ bbl.	$4 25@$5 50
Sour Flour	4 70@ 6 15
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 40
Extra State	6 50@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 40@ 6 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 25@10 25

Southern Flour has been in limited demand at yielding rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 680 bbls., at $6 35@$8 for ordinary to very good, and $8@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in slack request at $4 15@$5 10 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been in very moderate demand at $3 60@$4 for White and Yellow Western, $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 375 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been unusually dull since our last. The export inquiry has been very limited. The demand for milling purposes has been light. There has been some speculative call, but the bids have not been satisfactory to sellers. The offerings of desirable samples have been moderate. Prices opened with some show of increased firmness, but closed weak, and more or less nominal. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 61,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 68@$1 75, the latter rate for prime Michigan; Amber Michigan, in store, at $1 67½; Red and Amber Western at $1 60@$1 66; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 58; No. 2 do. at $1 54 for choice; No. 2 Chicago do. at $1 51, afloat; White State at $1 70; Amber do., in lots, at $1 63@$1 65, ⅌ bushel....Corn has been unusually brisk at an advance of fully 1c. ⅌ bushel, closing strong and buoyant. The demand has been mainly speculative. The export call has been light; and the trade demand moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 239,000 bushels at 79c.@80c. for Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 80c. for prime boat-loads, afloat; 78c.@79c., closing at 79c., for prime do., in store; 77c.@78½c. for new do.; 82c. for Yellow Western, afloat; and 83c.@84c. for White Western....Rye, quiet and somewhat nominal....Barley has been in less demand and quoted less firm, with sales reported of 21,000 bushels, including Canada West, at $1 15, and Western, in store, at 95c. ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt, quiet at about former figures; sales, 2,000 bushels Canada at $1 25 ⅌ bushel....Oats have been in quite moderate request at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels, chiefly at 53c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 51½c. for Straight do., in store; 49c.@51½c. for Black; 54c.@55c. for ordinary to very choice White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat.

Stock of Grain in Store in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1871.			1870.
	Nov. 6. Bushels.	Nov. 13. Bushels.	Nov. 20. Bushels.	Nov. 21. Bushels.
Wheat	2,359,792	[illegible]	2,983,875	[illegible]
Corn	2,078,859	1,604,403	1,381,616	[illegible]
Rye	274,837	285,072	231,424	132,498
Oats	2,432,584	2,450,197	2,481,715	2,065,407
Malt	133,003	136,758	138,978	224,458
Peas	10,334	10,026	7,764	5,851
Barley	249,391	296,590	396,345	443,523

METALS—Copper, Iron, Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been held with firmness, but have been without activity. Tin has been less urgently sought after and less buoyant as to price; sales, 1,000 boxes Charcoal Terne, part for forward delivery, at $8 12½, gold, and 500 boxes 14x20 Coke on private terms.

MOLASSES—The market has been very quiet for all kinds, within our previous range; 70 bbls. old crop New-Orleans were sold at 52c.@55c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been firm and moderately inquired for; sales 1,000 bbls. Strained at $4 75 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar has been inactive, yet steady....Spirits Turpentine has been fairly active on the basis of 67½c. for merchantable, from dock, and 68c. from yard; sales, 425 bbls. Also 25 bbls., in whisky pks., at 67c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 67½c.@68c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $4 65@$10 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window Glass; Tar, $3 50@$4; Pitch, $4 25@$4 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—There has been some inquiry for Crude Whale, on the basis of the late advance; 300 bbls. Humpback sold at New-Bedford on private terms. Crude Sperm has been held firm, but has been quiet. Linseed has attracted less attention, and has been quoted weaker, with 75c. as the ruling price in cash, from crushers. Other kinds essentially unaltered.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been quoted about steady, but has been comparatively tame, on moderate offerings, on the basis of 21¾c.@22c. for Standard White here, and 21⅝c.@21¾c. for do. at Philadelphia, early delivery. Sales, 2,500 bbls., last half of December, at 22c., and, rumored, 3,500 bbls. do., early delivery, on private terms....Refined Oil, in cases, has been inactive at 26¾c.@27¼c....Crude, in bulk, has been in some demand, and quoted at 12½c. for early delivery, at which rate sales of 1,300 bbls. were reported....Shipping Crude has been dull at about 16¾c.@17c....Naphtha dull and nominal at 10¾c.@11½c....The Creek quotations were $4 on the Upper, and $4 15@$4 20 on the Lower Roads, on a limited call.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been very moderately dealt in since our last at a shade easier prices. Other kinds dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., for early delivery, at $13@$13 12½, chiefly at $13 for Western Mess, $9 50@$10 for new Prime to Extra Prime; $11 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a very limited call noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $13, seller November and December....Dressed Hogs have been in slack demand, and weak in price at 5¾c.@6½c., ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been in less request at 9½c.@11c. for Hams, 6c.@6¾c. for shoulders, 8¼c.@8¾c. for Bellies, ⅌ lb.; sales 125 pks....Bacon has been in fair demand for prompt and forward delivery at, however, rather less firm prices; sales 1,600 boxes, including 1,300 boxes for early delivery at 8c.@8½c. for Long Clear, and 8⅛c.@8¼c. for Short Clear; also 300 boxes Short Clear, January delivery, at 8¼c.@8½c. ⅌ lb....Lard has been moderately active at about former figures, though buyers have had any existing advantage. Sales have been reported of 2,100 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9c.@9⅜c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼ for Western Steam, part to arrive, 9¾c. for Kettle-rendered, and 9¼c.@9½c. for City. For forward delivery sales were reported of 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, including seller December at 9¼c.; do. January at 9¼c.@9⅜c....Beef has been very quiet within the range of from $6@$11 for Mess; sales, 145 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet at from $15@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $17@$21 50 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams have been in light demand at $23@$24 for the best brands of new. Sales, 65 bbls. ....Butter has been quiet and rather weak in price. The local inquiry has been moderate for the finer grades of Stock at about previous quotations. The export call has been light, with the bids of shippers much below the views of holders for suitable grades of both State and Western....Cheese has been selling rather slowly at former figures. The demand for shipment has been quite limited, and mostly for the finest makes of State Factory.

SEEDS—The choice samples of Clover-seed have met with a ready market, mostly for shipment, at 12¼c.@12½c. for Indiana; sales 3,650 bags. Calcutta Linseed has been purchased to the extent of 3,000 bags, by the *Pearl of India*, at $2 17½@$2 20, gold, the former price 60 days' credit, and the latter price L. A. T., showing a rather stronger market. Other kinds unaltered.

SUGARS—Holders have been offering Raw with reserve, and have again advanced their prices fully ⅛c. ⅌ lb., which circumstances have been against free purchases, though the demand has been fair, particularly from refiners, with some speculative bidding noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 193 hhds. fair refining Cuba at 9c., now held higher; 258 hhds. common to scant fair do. at 8¾c.@9c.; and 177 boxes Havana, Clayed and Derosne, on private terms. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba strong at from 9⅛c.@9⅜c., with some holders quoting good at 9½c.; grocery grades Porto Rico at from 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 9¼c.@9⅜c. ⅌ lb.; Refined Sugars have been in more demand at 10½c.@12½c., as the extremes.

TALLOW—Has been fairly active at firm prices; sales 260,000 lbs. very common to very choice at 9⅛c.@10c., mainly at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for the best samples of Western, and 10c. for choice City. Of Stearine 235,000 lbs. were sold at 9¼c.@10¼c. for prompt and forward delivery, the latter rate for strictly prime in tierces.

WHISKY—Has been firm and in demand; 370 bbls. sold at 94c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted stronger as to rates, and a scant supply of room available, but the demand for accommodation, both on berth and charter, has been, for the moment, very moderate and business unusually tame. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included 2,650 bales Cotton, mainly by steam, at ⅜d.@7-16d. ⅌ lb., showing more firmness, but, in part, by sail, at ¼d. for compressed, ⅌ lb.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 1,200 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9d. ⅌ bushel, which was the current quotation for full boat-loads; 150 boxes Bacon, by do., at 35s.; 1,700 boxes Cheese, by do., at 40s.; 85 pks. Tallow, by do., at 30s.@32s. 6d. ⅌ ton, also, a British ship, 1,316 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Belfast, a British bark, 740 tons, with a cargo of Grain from Baltimore, at £1,800. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 530 tons, with 3,250 quarters Grain (a recharter) at 7s. 1½d. ⅌ quarter; a German bark, with 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, privileges of the United Kingdom and the Continent, on private terms; small lots of Apples at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Rotterdam, 100 tcs. Lard at 40s. ⅌ ton. For the Continent direct, a German bark, with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Trieste, a British brig, with about 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. Some other Petroleum negotiations were in progress, but not closed up to a late hour. For the Rio Grande, a British brig, with about 1,600 bbls. Flour from Richmond, at $1 37½ ⅌ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 20, 1871.

On yesterday forenoon, at Weehawken Yards, 48 cars of horned Cattle came to hand. These were chiefly sold out from 9c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. **ULERY & GOFF** holding over to this day some choice steers that sold freely at top rates. Quality ran from common to good; weights from 6 cwt.@8¼ cwt., on 54 lbs.@58 lbs. to the cwt., net. On this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, trade was slow. Horned Cattle ranging from very poor to prime sold from 7c.@13c. ⅌ lb.; weights from 4½ cwt.@10 cwt. Veals not quoted. Sheep and Lambs dull; Sheep from 4½c.@6c. ⅌ lb.; Lambs from 6½c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb. Milch Cows firm from $45@$85 ⅌ head. Hogs sold on private terms, live weight consignments generally being direct to slaughterers.

SALES TO-DAY.

J. **BRIGHT** sold for self 21 Steers, Missouris common Cattle, at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; **WILLIAMS & VALENTINE** sold for selves 74 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight, 8 cwt.; W. **FITCH** sold for self 29 Steers, Ohios, nice Cattle, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 9 cwt.; also 33 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; T. C. **EASTMAN** sold for D. **SELSOR** 45 Steers, Ohios, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; **BURCHARD & MERRITT** sold 53 Steers, Ohios, rough Cattle, at 9¾c. ⅌ lb., weight, 7 cwt.; also 60 Steers, Illinois, rough fat Cattle, at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; C. S. **GLOVER** sold for self 45 Steers, Ohios, from common to prime, from 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt. G. W. **MARTIN** sold for self 20 Steers, Ohios, fair Cattle with a nice top, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. **HEALY & HOLY** sold for selves 54 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. T. **GILLES** sold for self 91 Steers, Ohios, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 9 cwt. T. **WHEELER** sold 98 Steers, Ohios and Illinois, mixed, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.@9 cwt. I. & D. **WAIXEL** sold for selves 119 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, from 10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.@6¾ cwt. L. **SWIFT** sold for self 22 Steers, State Cattle, from poor to good, from 7c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 4½ cwt.@10 cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 241 Lambs, weight 17,910 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 169 Lambs, weight 11,500 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 48 Sheep, weight 5,320 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 117 Sheep, weight 11,220 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 96 Sheep, weight 9,590 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb. J. **KIRBY** sold 100 Sheep, weight 10,980 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 50 Sheep, weight 5,140 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 202 Sheep, weight 14,890 lbs., at 4¾c. ⅌ lb.; 190 Lambs, weight 13,300 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb. **HUME & ELLIOTT** sold for week ending Nov. 18, 1871, 7,275 Sheep and Lambs for $37,867 13—average ⅌ head, $5 17.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Nov. 18, 1871: 4,959 head of horned Cattle, 22,025 Hogs, 7,390 Sheep; arrived in 539 cars.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Nov. 20, 1871: 1,994 head of horned Cattle, 5 Cows, 4 Veals, Western stock; 170 head of horned Cattle, 32 Cows, 539 Veals, 217 Sheep, local stock.

New-York Horse Market.

Trade in Horses has not improved since our last weekly report. In East Twenty-fourth-street, M. S. **CURRY** sold one pair of stylish carriage horses for $1,700. At A. S. **CHAMBERLIN's** stables, 30 head of ordinary draught horses were sold—prices from $115@$275 ⅌ head. At **POST & NICHOLS'** stables 55 head of ordinary draught horses were sold—prices from $120@$300 ⅌ head. F. C. **HILL** sold 3 trotters from $450@$500 ⅌ head. N. **WATERMIER** sold one pair of matched carriage horses for $1,000. B. **COMAN**, late **COMAN & FITCH**, has opened his commission stable; has 23 head on sale; sold ten head from $300@$600 ⅌ head. In Westchester County 1 chestnut filly, out of *Ariel* by *Trovotore*, sold for $500; 1 half-bred saddle mare sold for $800; some farm teams changed hands from $475@$500 ⅌ team; 45 Horses arrived per Erie Railroad via Oak Cliff Station.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Spring, $1 25¾; No. 2 do., $1 21¾@$1 21¾; No. 3 do., $1 13; Rejected, $1 03@$1 03¼; No. 2 Spring, seller November, $1 21⅜@$1 21¾; December, $1 22⅜@$1 22¾; January, $1 23¾@$1 24. CORN active, but weak and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 42c.; Rejected, 41c. @ 41¼c.; seller November, 41¾c. @ 42¼c.; December, 41¾c.@42¼c.; January, 42c. RYE dull and lower at 62c. OATS dull and lower; No. 2 at 31c.; seller December, 31c. BARLEY active and higher; No. 2 Spring, 62c.@63c.; No. 3 do., 53¼c.@55c.; rejected, 40c. PORK dull and a shade lower; sales at $12 40@$12 45; seller January, $12 50; February, $12 70@$12 75; March, $12 90@$12 95. LARD steady at 8¼c. BULK MEATS steady. Green HAMS, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Shoulders, 3¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 5¼c. WHISKY—Demand light and holders firm; sales at 87c. Live HOGS in good demand at $3 8 @ $3 90. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 179,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 54,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 bushels Rye, 16,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 315,000 bushels Corn, 76,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Nov. 20.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 19,000 bbls.; Wheat, 166,000 bushels; Corn, 197,000 bushels; Oats, 140,000 bushels; Barley, 33,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 152,000 bushels; Corn, 134,000 bushels; Oats, 190,000 bushels; Barley, 29,000 bushels. Rail SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS—Early, 16c. for Wheat; 14c. for Corn; later asking 1c. advance. In store—Wheat, 127,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 126,000 bushels; Barley, 175,000 bushels; Rye, 57,000 bushels. FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT inactive, without quotable change. CORN dull and heavy; sales of 7,000 bushels new, in lots, at 63c. OATS in fair demand; sales of 22,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 43c. RYE neglected. BARLEY quiet and firm; sales of 1,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 75c. SEED—Small parcels of Timothy at $3 50 ⅌ bushel. PORK dull at $13 50 ⅌ bbl. LARD—Dull at 10c. ⅌ lb. HIGHWINES nominally, 93c. HOGS—Receipts, 12,080 head; market quiet; prices lower; sales today 3,343 head at $3 87½@$4 25 for Medium to good, not all sold.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50; 2,300 bushels No. 2 do. at $1 44. CORN dull; sales, 2,000 bushels Low Mixed at 68c. BARLEY dull; sales, 9,500 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 10. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for Bolted; $1 55 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c. Canal FREIGHTS firm and higher on Grain; Wheat, 13c.; Corn and Rye, 12c.; Barley, 10½c.@11c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 75c.; to New-York, 66c.; to Albany, 58c. RECEIPTS by Lake—121,000 bushels Wheat, 68,000 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Barley, 5,500 bushels Rye, 7,600 bushels Peas, 500,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—55,000 bushels Wheat, 26,500 bushels Corn, 113,000 bushels Barley, 1,085,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—FLOUR firm and scarce for low and medium grades; Superfine Winter, $5 50@$5 75; held higher; Extra do., $5 90@$6 25; Double Extra do., $6 60. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 3 Red, $1 40@$1 41. CORN active and higher; Mixed, on track, 46c.; Yellow, sacked, 54c. OATS in fair demand; No. 2 at 36½c. BARLEY firm; strictly prime Spring, 75c. RYE higher, 74c.@75c. WHISKY, 89½c. in small lots. TOBACCO dull. HEMP nominal. BAGGING unchanged. PORK lower; small lots old, $13 25@$13 75; new, $13 50. Dry-salted MEATS—Jobbing and order lots, 10 to 20 days in salt; Shoulders, 5½c.@6c.; Clear Rib, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c.@7c. BACON dull; order lots Shoulders at 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. LARD easier at 8¼c.@8⅜c. Live HOGS firm at $3 80@$4 15. CATTLE—Good to Choice scarce and firm at $4@$4 75. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 6,500 Hogs, 1,600 Cattle.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—FLOUR—Extra Spring dull; Medium, $5 70@$5 85; Choice State, $5 90@$6 15; City, $6 25@$6 65; Iowa and Minnesota, $6@$6 50. WHEAT—No. 1 at $1 25 for Summer receipts; No. 2 firm at $1 20½@$1 20¾ for Summer, $1 21¼@1 21¾ for Winter—quotations hereafter will be based on Winter receipts. OATS—No. 2 quiet at 32c. CORN dull; No. 2 Mixed, 44½c. RYE—No. 1 firm at 63½c.; No. 2 Spring steady at 64c. HOGS quiet at $3 60@$3 85. PROVISIONS in fair demand but at lower rates. PORK, $12 25. BULK MEATS—Short-rib Middles, 6¼c., seller December; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Hams, in pickle, 7c. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 11c.; to Oswego, 15c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Nov. 20.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 47; Extra White Michigan, $1 53; Amber Michigan, $1 42¾@$1 43; No. 1 Red at $1 41; No. 2 Red, $1 33½; No. 3 Red, $1 30. CORN dull and a shade lower; High Mixed, 54c.; New, 52½c.@52¾c.; Low Mixed, 52c.; New, 51½c.@52c.; New Yellow, 52½c.; White, 53c. OATS dull and unchanged; No. 1, 37c.; rejected, 34c. FREIGHTS firm; to Buffalo, 5c.@5½c.; to Oswego, 10c.@11c.; to Ogdensburg, 11c.@12c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 68,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 20.—BAGGING very quiet at 15½c.@16½c. for heavy Hemp and Flax. FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Extra Family, $6. GRAIN quiet and firm. WHEAT—Choice Red and White, on arrival, $1 35@$1 50. CORN, Ear and Shelled, 50c.@55c.; all new Ear, 45c. RYE, 80c. PORK quiet at $12 50 for old and new. Bulk MEATS in fair demand; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c., packed. BACON light; sales Shoulders at 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c., packed. Sugar-cured HAMS, 14¼c. LARD, 9c.@10c. Live HOGS in good demand at $4 15@$4 40. WHISKY firm at 88c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—FLOUR steady; Family, $6 75@$6 90. WHEAT steady at $1 42@$1 45. CORN steady; new, 44c.; old, 50c. RYE dull and drooping; sales at 76c.@78c. OATS steady at 35c.@40c. BARLEY steady at 70c.@85c. PORK—Full prices asked, but no demand; old, $12 75; new, $13. LARD dull and lower; sales of steam at 8¼c. BULK MEATS dull and drooping; Shoulders, 5c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. BACON dull and lower; Clear Rib, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c.@7½c. Live HOGS quiet and steady, closing at $3 90@$4 20; receipts, 12,000 head. WHISKY steady at 88c.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 20.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand at $6 25@$8 25. CORN steady at 58c.@60c. OATS, demand light, and holders firm; sales at 50c. PORK nominal. BULK MEATS; Clear Sides, 8c. BACON in fair demand but at lower rates; Shoulders, 7¼c.@8c.; Sides, 8½c.@8¾c.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 20.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 43; No. 2 do., $1 37. CORN steady; Old held at 57c.@58c.; New Shelled, 55c.; Ear, 51c. OATS freely offered at 40c.; 39c. bid. PETROLEUM—Refined steady; car lots, 21c.@21½c.; small lots, 22c.@22½c.; Crude, $4 90@$5.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—WHEAT dull; market favors buyers; sales 1 car No. 1 White State at $1 70. RYE dull. CORN firmer; with a moderate demand; sales, 1,500 bushels Western Mixed at 80c., this side. BARLEY quiet and steady. OATS in good supply and dull; sales, 1 car Western at 54½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 8,948 bales; gross, 9,189 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,184 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,266 bales; coastwise, 1,379 bales; sales, 4,200 bales; stock, 100,367 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 20.—COTTON in good demand, offerings light; Middling, 17⅝c.@17¾c.; net receipts, 5,350 bales; exports—Great Britain, 5,733 bales; coastwise, 1,237 bales; sales, 2,100 bales; stock, 59,944 bales.

DETROIT, Nov. 20.—WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 57; No. 1 White, $1 46½@$1 47; Amber Michigan, $1 44. CORN unchanged; sales at 60c. OATS unchanged; sales at 40c. CLOVER-SEED, $6 65@$6 70.

GALVESTON, Nov. 20.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.@16c.; net receipts, 1,402 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,100 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 31,120 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 20.—COTTON steady; Middling, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; net receipts, 2,086 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,301 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 27,942 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 20.—COTTON strong; Middling, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; net receipts, 3,788 bales; exports, coastwise, 775 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 36,324 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 20—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93¾ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 91⅞; 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 94⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛.

1½ P. M.—American Securities are quoted as follows: United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92; 1865s, old, 92⅛; 1867s, 94⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅞; 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 94⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 20—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 97⅛@97⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Nov. 20—A. M.—Rentes opened at 56f. 70c.

P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9⅜d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm; the sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for export and speculation.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Upland, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d.@9½d. The sales of the day have been 15,080 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 17d.@17¼d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—CLOVER-SEED, 59s.@60s. ⅌ cwt. for American Red.

ANTWERP, Nov. 20—5 P. M.—PETROLEUM, 48f. for fine pale American.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 21, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SOLON SHINGLE and THE VICTIMS—Mr. John E. Owens.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—THE PET OF THE PUBLIC—Annie Lonsdale.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROSEDALE—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—The GRANDE DUCHESSE, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimee.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

STEINWAY HALL—GRAND CONCERT—Prince Geo. Galitzin.

ST. PETER'S HALL—LECTURE By "Josh Billings."

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Prof. Doremus.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS.—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
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The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

The New Controller.

Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN is now Controller of the City—which means that the financial affairs of our citizens are once more in perfectly safe and honest hands. Mr. GREEN is, we believe, a life-long Democrat, but there is no man in the State whom we should more willingly have chosen for the post he now fills—there is no man more entitled to public confidence; and this we said at a time when the *World*, a Democratic paper—so it is reported—bitterly attacked Mr. GREEN for going into the Controller's office, and accused Mr. TILDEN of being a "railway politician," and spoke of Mr. HAVEMEYER as "poor old HAVEMEYER," for putting him there. If we cannot trust Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, we may as well give up all hope of finding an honest man to fill any public position. But Mr. GREEN is to be trusted—he did splendid service on the old Central Park Commission, he possesses great administrative abilities, he is a hard-working man of business, the thing which he undertakes to do he will do thoroughly, and if he holds his present office for twenty years to come he will quit it without taking a single cent more from the public than his proper salary. This we heartily believe, and therefore we congratulate the public on his appointment to office.

But we see it stated that Mayor HALL appointed him. Technically that may be so, but substantially Mayor HALL had nothing more to do with his appointment than Prince ALEXIS or the man in the moon. Mayor HALL, and all his tribe, would rather see ANDREW H. GREEN at the bottom of the sea playing with mermaids than Controller of New-York City; and when Mr. GREEN was appointed Deputy Controller by Mr. CONNOLLY HALL showed his love for him by issuing a notice to the Departments that Mr. GREEN was not to be recognized, and by causing him to be attacked in the *World*. Moreover, the screw was put upon CONNOLLY to induce him to resign at once, in order that HENRY HILTON might be appointed Controller. If the citizens wish to know who really appointed Mr. GREEN, we can tell them in a few words—you did it yourselves. When you hit a Tammany head wherever you saw it, on the 7th instant, you made Mr. GREEN Controller, and put a final stop to robbery. Had you absented yourselves from the polls that day, Mr. GREEN would very soon have been overboard, and very little mercy would have been shown you by the Tammany gang. Thank yourselves for the safety of your property.

It is, then, preposterous to think of giving any credit to Mayor HALL for this appointment. It is the people's appointment, and a very good day's work they performed when they made it. Now, it is no doubt in the highest degree desirable to get the City Government into proper working order as soon as possible. The great stumbling-blocks in the way are W. M. TWEED and OAKEY HALL, and we believe that TWEED will resign in a few days. It would have been better if he had done that the day after election: it is better for him to do it to-day than to-morrow, and so on to the end of the chapter. And then, how about Mayor HALL? Is he in a frame of mind to submit to the will of the people? As we said yesterday, the people voted against him on the 7th quite as decidedly as they did against NORTON or GENET or WOLTMANN, although his name was not on the ballots. The public will ought to be respected by all public men, and such a manifestation of their will as was made on the 7th cannot be misunderstood. It meant a crushing verdict against the whole Tammany gang, from the chiefs to the humblest follower. If, then, Mayor HALL had the discretion to say, "I acknowledge that my fellow-citizens have pronounced against the organization to which I belong, in a degree so unusual that it calls for unusual measures, and, in consequence of that decision, I resign my office," he would perform the only proper act which is now open to him. If he thinks it a wise course to hold out until the Legislature meets, so be it—the people cannot be injured very much, and the Legislature will soon put matters straight by passing an act declaring that the Mayor's term expires on the 2d day of January. We have no faith in the Mayor for our own parts; he signed away about thirteen millions of the public money in the course of a few months, and says he really did not think there was anything wrong in doing so. That is quite enough to condemn him in our opinion—and if "IKEY" OLIVER, his "chum," were to cross-examine us before twenty packed Grand Juries, we should stick to the same opinion, and leave the *Tribune* to describe it as an exoneration of Mayor HALL. We only wish it to be understood that Mr. GREEN, as Controller, is not HALL's appointment. He is not in the category of the men to whom we referred yesterday.

Mr. Murphy's Resignation.

It has been no secret for some time past that Mr. MURPHY has been quite willing, nay anxious, to resign the post of Collector, but that he thought it due to his character not to relinquish office under pressure of the unjust and malicious attacks prompted by a knave, HENRY S. OLCOTT by name, and published in that hand-book of calumnies, the New-York *Tribune*—what remains of it. There can be no doubt whatever in the mind of any man who has gone over the evidence on both sides, that Mr. MURPHY's dealings with the Government during the war were perfectly honorable and straightforward, and people who have not taken the trouble to read the evidence had better look at the letter of Gen. DIX and Mr. HENRY A. HURLBERT on the subject. Then let them consider that the witnesses on the other side are HENRY S. OLCOTT, a fellow who acted as go-between in the Whittemore cadet sales and ROBERT MURRAY—a worthy pair. With regard to the manner in which Mr. MURPHY has discharged the duties of his office, it may be stated that in Secretary BOUTWELL's opinion the revenues have never been more faithfully collected; and the general efficiency of the Department is admitted on all sides to be remarkably good. Mr. MURPHY probably leaves the office poorer than when he went into it. Politically, he has encountered much opposition, and it is not surprising that a sensible man should not be desirous of standing the brunt of it any longer. We can testify all the more impartially in Mr. MURPHY's favor, since his appointment was not of our recommendation; and we now admit that he has fulfilled his official duties in a manner which entitles him to the respect of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. MURPHY's successor is Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of whom we only know that he is a perfectly honest man—he resigned a post of $10,000 a year the moment the Tammany disease got into it—that he is a man of great ability, that his character is without reproach, and that he possesses energy, industry, and good business qualities. He served the people well during the two first years of the war, and showed his fitness for an office requiring great executive skill. It will be admitted that these are great points in his favor, but we have no doubt that the *Tribune* and HENRY S. OLCOTT will soon be able to get an affidavit from some washer-woman to prove that he only wears one clean shirt a week, and that his stockings are not properly darned. In spite, however, of this damaging testimony, the general public will be disposed to give Mr. ARTHUR a fair trial, especially since he is well known to be in favor of those reforms upon which the people have wisely set their hearts. Gen. ARTHUR, as we can avouch, worked very hard, night and day, and for months together, to secure the defeat of Tammany, and therefore, he will, doubtless, be a very unpalatable man to the "Hank Smith Republicans." Let him do his duty faithfully, and deal honestly and above-board with the public, and he can afford to despise the attacks of disappointed politicians.

A Shop-Keeper's Grievance.

The celebrated *mot* generally attributed to NAPOLEON I. about England being a nation of shop-keepers, seems to require revision. The tradesmen of the West-end of London, in mass-meeting assembled, have lately found it necessary to enter a vigorous protest against an insidious attempt of the French shop-keeper, aided and abetted by certain unpatriotic Royal Commissioners, to come over and beat them on their own ground. Ever since the big show in Hyde Park in 1851, England has enjoyed the possession of a permanent Committee on International Exhibitions, who held the title of Royal Commissioners, and had a sort of standing obligation to watch for openings in the show business, and to instruct their architect—the great Mr. COLE, C. B.—to erect from time to time structures more or less hideous in which to receive and exhibit the world's tribute of the marvels of art and the triumphs of industry. The year 1862 saw one of these never-to-be-forgotten structures rise under the magic wand of COLE, C. B., and the year 1871 has witnessed the opening of another. Neither has been quite so successful as the parent show of '51. The loyal Briton attributes the "deterioration" of the exhibition business to the loss of "the great head of the movement," the late Prince Consort. Ordinary observers will be inclined to credit the flatness of the later achievements of COLE, C. B., to the growing impression that her Majesty's Royal Commissioners made their shows smell too much of the shop, and gave somewhat undue attention to the commercial aspects of the concern, to the obvious neglect of what they owed to art and invention.

SHAKESPEARE's enigmatical sonnet speaks about the mind becoming "subdued to what it works in, like the dyer's hand." It has become apparent that this calamity has happened to the British Exhibition Commissioners. At last they have thrown off the disguise which thinly veiled the shopkeeper, and have boldly announced their intention of making the great show at Kensington an international mart of retail trade for the space of ten years, beginning in 1872. Every six months the class of articles on sale is proposed to be changed, until all the products of a tributary world, from China to Peru, have had their turn, and the present generation of Britons has had its fill of purchasing. Since the Boston Jubilee there has been no idea so colossal. BARNUM's "seven shows in one" pales into insignificance before it, and the great New-York Exhibition would be found inadequate to arrest the steps of crowds of American pilgrims wending their way to the biggest bazaar on record. Let our own Commissioners take courage, however; the British shop-keeper has arisen in his might to prevent this audacious invasion of his peculiar province by men of all kindreds and nations and tongues. He has been scenting mischief for some time in this Kensington Show, and has accordingly organized against the day of trouble an association for "the defense and advancement of trade interests." He grumbled a little when COLE, C. B., erected certain sheds called "annexes" to the Exhibition, in which trade might be conducted. The result of this has been, according to a somewhat incoherent orator at the meeting referred to, "the sale of Geneva watches at a less price than he could purchase them for, and even such articles as dolls' shoes." This was bad enough, but when the permanent bazaar project was openly announced, and even the unpatriotic COLE, C. B., "pledged himself to foreigners," the matter became too serious to be allowed to go further.

Hence the meeting adorned by the presence of three live M. P.s, not to speak of letters of apology from other five, among whom were Mr. GLADSTONE. Hence also much indignant oratory of a somewhat indefinite kind, since, according to the Chairman's declaration, the plan of the Commissioners was not only "unexpected and unfair," but it was also "unintelligible." While not knowing very well what to make of the scheme, the meeting cordially agreed in the Chairman's remark, "We don't like it at all," and a committee was accordingly appointed to arrest, if possible, the carrying out of the audacious proposal. It will be perceived that the British shop-keeper is a free-trader only within certain limits. He thinks that he has just reason to complain of one hundred thousand dollars worth of goods having been sold in the French annexe at Kensington, and of orders being taken to twice that amount. He wants to have the foreigner "equally weighted," though what that means is not very obvious, since he is perfectly free to take a stall in the big bazaar and show that he is "not afraid of foreign competition." We don't know what the Cosmopolitan Commissioners may have to say to the indignant Committee, but it seems tolerably clear that if they allow themselves to be badgered out of their big scheme it will amount to a confession that protectionist ideas are not so dead in England as the Cobden Club would have us suppose.

Female Influence in Politics.

Many recent circumstances attest the increased interest that women are taking in the discussion of social and political subjects which have hitherto been deemed to be out of their "sphere." The influence exerted by the women of New-York in helping forward the work of reform, and securing the victory of honesty over fraud in our late election can hardly be overestimated. Indeed we have been told that the most sagacious of our late Tammany masters attribute their overwhelming defeat on the 7th of November to the combined influence of the pulpit and of women. Whether women are to be allowed the privilege of voting or not, it is very certain they are to exert in the future far greater power in the solution of political and social problems than they have done in times past. And it may be urged, as among the strongest arguments in favor of an extension of their political privileges, that such power as they are now able to exert has generally been in the right direction. As society advances, and the education and culture of women approach more nearly to the standard of the other sex, there will have to be, of necessity, more or less modifications of the prevailing notions about the "appropriate sphere" of women. While there will always be women, as there have always been men, whose extreme views are calculated to injure the cause they design to promote, yet this fact should not prejudice the minds of thoughtful people against those reforms, radical though they may at first sight appear, which the changing conditions of society, and the progress of liberal and enlightened thought, shall prove to be necessary.

Post-Card Libels.

Every rose has its thorn, and it seems that a fresh terror has been added to social existence in England by a novelty intended only to promote convenience and economy. The ordinary postage on a letter for transit anywhere within the British Islands is a penny. But even this was thought by worthy successors of ROWLAND HILL to be too much. Hence an ingenious modification has lately been introduced, and a bit of light pasteboard, about the size of an ordinary playing-card, may now be sent for a half-penny. The advantages of this are numerous. The saving of expense is of course first among the number to most people, but there is also a saving in time and trouble, and, with missives not calling for absolute privacy, this applies to both senders and receivers. Public appreciation quickly showed on the advent of this innovation that a real demand had been supplied, and post-cards to an almost fabulous extent now pass daily through the English Post-office.

Many uses for the post-card are obvious. Simple acknowledgment of receipt of letters or other articles, various forms of invitation, announcement, or request can manifestly be transmitted by such means as well as by any other. On the other hand, missives of love or war, or of delicate negotiation in general, had clearly better be despatched in the old fashioned way. Reminders of unpaid bills may also more wisely be sent under cover, that is, if custom is to be retained by the sender, and disagreeable suggestions of any sort should assuredly be vailed with similar delicacy. Such, at least, might be the first impression of an average right-thinking mind. There are those, however, who feel differently. Just as the *carte-de-visite*, which appeared at the outset to be quite innocuous in morals if sometimes atrocious in art, was speedily misused for sinister purposes, so the handy little post-card has already been made the instrument of insult, ridicule, or revenge. The anonymous letter has always been held to be one of the most cowardly weapons of assault ever used among civilized beings; but with such letters the sting was limited in its application. The receiver might suffer, but he had the option of suffering alone. A bit of paper is easily put in the fire, and however deep the stab that may have been inflicted, there is no need to show the wound. The post-card, however, enables concealed scoundrels to deprive their victims even of this discretion. Gross insolence or contemptuous epithets can now by this means be leveled at foes by all who have the cowardice to strike in such a way, with little danger of punishment. Delicate secrets, tid-bits of scandal and poignant insinuations, may likewise thus be put in circulation with a facility not to be attained by the common anonymous epistle, and character be playfully smirched at pleasure by the trifling outlay of a half-penny. We regret to observe that many such instances have lately occurred in London, so many as to constitute a grave objection to the post-card system altogether. The temptation to call people liars and scoundrels in so safe a way, to accuse them of robbing hen-roosts or murdering their grandmothers, seems quite irresistible to many ingenuous souls, and impunity has apparently brought about something like an epidemic. That the Courts have been prompt and severe in dealing with the offenders when they could be reached, affords the best hope that the infamous practice may be kept within bounds.

The attempt to extort money by threatening post-cards has just been, in particular, sharply rebuked. Even when a debt is fairly due, if the demand for it is accompanied by menacing language, the sender is held to have transgressed the law of libel. The same cannot be said to be true of an ordinary sealed letter, since in such case the offense of publication is wanting. In the case of Mr. JOHN LOCK, editor and part proprietor of the *Berkshire Times*, charged the other day with libeling Mr. WALTER ROSIER by post-cards, the responsibility seems to have been clearly defined. At all events the defendant has been bound over to stand a criminal trial, notwithstanding the money he asked for was honestly due, because of the threatening tone and the coarse adjectives employed in making the demand.

A Narrow Escape.

We have previously referred to the troubles of the European Assurance Association, of London, which was adjudged to be insolvent last July, and which was likely to get into the Court of Chancery during the present month. A new arrangement seems to have been determined upon, however, and instead of being done to death in that bottomless pit—the English Chancery Court—the European's policy-holders see a bright light ahead in the offer of the New-York Life Insurance Company to take them up. The parties interested in the matter have held several meetings, and by an almost unanimous vote have decided to enter into the proposed arrangement.

The offer of the American company is to assume the liabilities of the European on a five per cent. net premium valuation, which proposal improves the condition of the European company by some $1,250,000, as compared with a valuation at four per cent., which is the most liberal rate any English company could offer. It is obvious that this proposition can reasonably emanate from an American institution which is in receipt of an average rate of six or seven per cent. interest on its investments, and can therefore safely buy up a desirable business (or undesirable, as it may turn out,) on the basis of a five per cent. valuation.

While it is natural to suppose that the company making this offer does so after full investigation, and in the hope of making a profit by the undertaking, there are the best reasons for believing that the proposition is a fortunate circumstance for the thirty thousand endangered members of the European Company, on the very brink of chancery; fettered by the complications involved in a series of amalgamations which included some thirty or more distinct companies; and consigned to hopelessness by the certainty that no English office dared to reinsure them on a valuation better than four per cent. Nothing could have seemed more timely or more propitious than the friendly, though interested, intervention of one of the most respectable and substantial American Companies.

The details of the arrangement, thus on the eve of being perfected, would present few features of general interest, and, in fact, are of a technical character which only actuaries and experts in life insurance would care to spend time upon. All that needs a thorough investigation is whether the American policy-holders of the adventurous absorber of the European are at all compromised by this wholesale assumption of new risks. The new-comers comprise annuitants and endowment insurants, as well as regular life insurers, and a condition of the contract specifies that no medical examinations will be required. The reserve applicable to these policies is agreed to be deposited with trustees in England. All amounts received out of the European company's assets will also be similarly deposited. This has the appearance of keeping the affairs of the two concerns so widely separated, (an ocean rolling between,) that it will virtually cut the New-York Life Insurance Company in two, its head being here, and its dorsal vertebræ, with an elongated appendage, being left free to wag on British soil. However, we must take it for granted that the Company knows its own business best, and will so manage its new elephant as not to find feeding it a too costly amusement.

California Wine.

For some time past the efforts of California vineyard owners to have their wines brought into more general use in the Eastern States have been seriously impeded by the tariff for through freights on the Pacific Railroad. Shipments of wine in wood were placed under the head of "special," and charged at the rate of $2 50, currency, per 100 pounds; while wines in cases were enumerated in class number 4, which paid $1 additional per 100 pounds. Less than 18,000 pounds, and over 300 pounds of wine, in wood, was charged number 4 rates, and under 2,000 pounds, number 3 rates, or $4 50 per 100 pounds. At the same time, less than 18,000 pounds and over 3,000 pounds of wines in cases was charged number 2 rates, or $5 50 per 100 pounds. In consequence of this ruling, special rates could not be employed whenever the wines happened not to be all either in wood or in cases. The result was that shippers were unable to fill orders for less than a car-load of any particular brand, unless they agreed to pay the additional freight, and that they could not afford to do and be able to compete with the agents of foreign vineyards in the markets of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia. By a proper representation of the matter to the company, the rates have been so far modified as to admit of the 18,000 pounds required being made up from wines in bulk or in cases. The shippers are jubilant over their imprvoed prospects under the new arrangement, which promises, in view of the largely increased vintage of California, to bring about a more active competition between native and foreign wines.

MINOR TOPICS.

The appointment of ANDREW H. GREEN as Controller, by Mayor HALL, seems to have raised the ire of H. HILTON to a very high pitch. As soon as he heard of the appointment yesterday, he dispatched a sharp note to the Mayor demanding to know why his resignation as Park Commissioner had not been accepted and his successor appointed. "*With all respect*," he says, "I must now *insist* upon being *at once* relieved of the labors and responsibilities of my position in this Department." We can appreciate H. HILTON's mortification in seeing Mr. GREEN, whom he so long snubbed in the Park Commission, elevated to the Controllership; but such are the fortunes of war, and he ought not to get mad about it. He must recollect that these are revolutionary times. But why should HALL neglect to relieve HILTON until after his appointment of Mr. GREEN, knowing, as he did, that HILTON's resignation was caused solely by Mr. GREEN's holding the position of Deputy Controller? Did he wish to subject the Judge to still further humiliation before he released him from the Park Commission? *Et tu, Brute!*

Mr. GREELEY's chances for the Presidency are improving. A Pennsylvania paper gives four unanswerable reasons why he should be the candidate of the Democrats and sorehead Republicans, in opposition to Gen. GRANT. *First*, it says his nomination "would not be as absurd as it might appear to be at first thought." *Second*, "he can express his animosity for GRANT most forcibly by running as the opposition candidates." *Third*, "he has been beaten so often in his efforts to reach public office that he will be able to bear with practiced equanimity the defeat which will surely befall any gentleman who secures the Democratic nomination." *Fourth*, "the Northern Democrats admire him for his hatred of GRANT, and his appearance on the bail bond of JEFF. DAVIS long ago secured him the affectionate regard of the rebel Democracy of the South." If there is any other man who can present such an array of arguments in support of his nomination as the above, we should like to see him trotted out.

Even Chamberlain BRADLEY wants to be reckoned among the Reformers. He has only just discovered that NATHANIEL SANDS got $75,000 for negotiating City bonds, and he exhibits a commendable anxiety to know how he managed it. We welcome BRADLEY into the ranks of the inquirers into City frauds, but suppose he tells us first how he managed to secure that $16,583 33 as Chairman of the Croton Board, when he never did anything to earn it, not even to the extent of presiding over a single meeting. HALL very judiciously announced that he must be counted out in any attempt to investigate SANDS. He has been concerned in much bigger swindles than that little peccadillo of the Tax Commissioner, and if a man is to be tried on evidence publicly furnished in the newspapers, of course even a packed Grand Jury could not save HALL.

The *Tribune*, having made itself the laughing stock of the town by its decision that the publisher or editor of a public journal is obliged to answer the questions of packed grand jury-men about their "private" sources of information, now further decides that their silence is "*treasonable*." That, indeed, is a terrible charge—but if the publisher of this paper has really been guilty of treason, we all know who would run to bail him out. Mr GREELEY must have just passed through a nightmare, and somehow mixed up GEORGE JONES with JEFFERSON DAVIS. But then as Mr. GREELEY loves treason and traitors so much, why does he throw himself into such a horrible passion over the comparatively venial case now before him? Moreover, was it "treasonable" on the part of the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* to decline to tell a Senate Committee where he stole the *Alabama* Treaty from?

"Boss" TWEED—(if he can be called a "Boss" now)—denies all knowledge of the affairs or management of the Guardian Savings Bank, of which he is President. He says the presidency of the bank was forced upon him against his will, and, as he supposes, on account of the "benefit expected to be derived from his influence in the community." It will be a long time, we apprehend, before TWEED will be asked to take the presidency of another bank for such a reason. The "Boss" complains in his "card" that the attacks on the bank are calculated to "prejudice him in connection with the working classes, whose interests," he says, "he has never failed to advance and protect." This is good. WM. M. TWEED as the champion of the "working classes" is a splendid card to play, if the "working classes" will only see it in that light. But it may puzzle some working men to understand how their interests are "advanced" by TWEED's robbery of the public treasury, or by the example he has set them of successful thievery. The diamond shoe-buttons that glitter on the feet of the scions of the house of TWEED, represent to the intelligent working man only congealed sweat-drops, wrung from the labor of the poor.

The anti-royal crusade in England is becoming exciting. Sir CHARLES W. DILKE, M. P., tried the effect of his oratory on the fierce Democracy of Bristol, last night, the immediate result being, it appears, to produce much uproar and fighting, and the band in attendance was prevented from playing the "National Anthem." Why "God Save the Queen" should have been included in a programme whose intention appears to be to commit the Queen and all her belongings to entirely different keeping, is not very obvious. There must be some fire, one would think, under all this smoke, and the sooner Queen VICTORIA or her hopeful representative, the Prince of WALES, comes out either in a useful or ornamental capacity, the better for the prospects of a quiet termination of the present reign.

The *Figaro* denies that M. JULES FERRY is coming to represent France at Washington. The likely man, it says, is M. GAULDREE BOILEAU, who represented France here after SERRURIER, and married in America. According to M. VILLEMESSANT's organ, this gentleman, at present diplomatically engaged in South America, is learned, and an excellent linguist.

Queen VICTORIA is having a hard time of it. Whenever the New-York *Herald* wants to exhibit unusual "enterprise," it comes out with a double-leaded "special" declaring that she is crazy. When a radical British politician wants to "bring down the house," he informs a sympathetic audience that she does nothing, and gets some three millions and a half of dollars a year for doing it. And now, according to a cable dispatch, comes a certain temperance orator called JOHN GRIBBLE, of Brixton, who declares that her florid complexion is the result of intoxication. The local authorities have decided on making a martyr of JOHN, and have commenced proceedings against the seditious teetotaler. The next thing in order is for the populace of the sweet-smelling district of Brixton to make a new *Jack Cade* out of the bold GRIBBLE, and declare him protector of the new Commonwealth which Sir CHARLES DILKE says is coming upon England.

Sir RICHARD WALLACE is a man likely to be remembered as an instance of a lucky heir turning his fortune to good account. By the death of the late Lord HERTFORD he succeeded to an immense estate. For two generations these Marquises had been a disgrace to their order. Endowed abundantly with talents, they had done infinitely worse than hide them under napkins. The father of the late Lord was the notoriously profligate boon-companion of GEORGE the Magnificent, in the Regency, and acme of license—the Marquis of Monmouth of *Coningsby*, the Lord Steyne of *Vanity Fair*. His son succeeded him; a mean-minded, selfish voluptuary, more despicable, from his utter callousness to any sense of duty, than his father. He fixed his abode in Paris, and most appropriately, for he was an exact type and specimen of that class of nobility who formerly flourished in that city, and brought upon it the horrors of 1789. Not two years have elapsed, and the inheritor of the Marquis' millions has done more for the good of his kind than the HERTFORDS did in sixty. He is ever at some good work. During the siege, he kept hundreds from starving, and gave personal devotion to the task. Since then, Paris and London have both been reaping the fruit of his benevolence. But a few weeks ago, he obtained leave to erect beautiful drinking fountains for man and beast throughout the French metropolis. To-day we read that he is commencing a hospital for British subjects in Paris, which will cost $150,000, and will be supported by him at a cost of $30,000 a year. Such deeds would atone, if anything could atone, for the misconduct of his profligate predecessors.

It appears to be universally admitted that the vile preparation of wormwood known as absinthe has most seriously injured the physique of officers in the French Army; and it is pretty good proof of the recognition of this fact in Paris, at last, that the *Charivari* has lately issued an admirable cartoon, representing France in the guise of a female figure, pointing with one hand to a work on military education, with the other to a young officer seated at a café table, with a *petit verre* of the noxious cordial before him. Beneath is written, "My young friend, this must put a stop to that."

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MR. OWENS AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

A change of bill was made last night at Booth's Theatre. Mr. JOHN E. OWENS came forward on the occasion in two parts, neither of which is new here, but both of which are much to public liking. "Victims" is called a comedy, and is the work of Mr. TOM TAYLOR. It is a conventional composition, enlivened by few strokes of originality and weighted by frequent passages of laborious dullness. The main conception that is meant to give purpose and vitality to this drama seems to be that people are prone to fancy themselves "victims" when they are not. We are instructed by it that the prevalent notion that people do not get their deserts in this world is on the whole a delusion; conversely, we are invited to believe that people generally get what they ought to get, and that this is especially the case in matters of love, fortune and congeniality of association. We humbly differ from this conclusion in all respects save such as imply a criticism of Providential dispensation. People *are* badly mated in this world, people *are* imperfectly appreciated, people *do* work hard for inadequate reward. In the absence of a well-grounded hope for the future there is, in fact, quite enough in the strange and heterogeneous adjustment of the world's affairs to palliate despondency, if not to justify despair. Still we may freely admit that if optimism may judiciously be inculcated, anywhere it may be from the stage. Bright views of things may well be looked for there, and the dry and bitter realities of life may be expected there, if anywhere, to be decked out with gilding and flowers.

Mr. OWENS is funny in *Joshua Butterby*, but if he is in truth a great comedian, it is not in this part that the fact is demonstrated. The impersonation is lacking, first and foremost, in originality. It wants unction, refinement of perception, and dramatic individuality. There is nothing in it we have not seen before. It is well thought out, well fitted to design, such as the design is, and humorous in a commonplace way; but it is not the performance of an original or salient artist, is built up of bits of clay and stubble, and not hewn out of the solid rock. For all this Mr. OWENS is, as we have said, funny; he makes the audience laugh; his "points" rarely miss fire, and there is stage merit enough in all this to warrant, no doubt, the measure of success attained. Mr. OWENS' support, except in the cases of Miss PATEMAN and Mr. FENNO, is bad. There may be stockbrokers, poets, and editors in London like their representatives as seen at Booth's last night; but the hypothesis is so excessively improbable as to render such representatives quite inadmissable as types. The types are, however, looked for when the characterization is thrust prominently forward on the bills. It is undeniable, on the other hand, that Mr. TOM TAYLOR writes a great deal of sadly dull stuff, and that to endow with spirit much of his talk calls for better acting than under the given circumstances can, perhaps, be fairly looked for.

It is needless to say that Mr. OWENS is uproariously comic in *Solon Shingle*. The portraiture has become a sort of classic of coarse nationality, and is ever greeted with affectionate recognition. No exception to this was noted last night, and if the weather depleted the audience in number, it affected them little in appreciative enthusiasm. This bill will be seen at Booth's every night during the week and at the Saturday matinée, and will thus be unchanged during the rest of Mr. OWENS' engagement. On Monday Mr. BOOTH will act, properly making his first metropolitan essay for the season as *Hamlet*.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.

A series of comedy and burlesque representations, under the direction of Miss ANNIE LONSDALE, was commenced last evening at the St. James Theatre. It seems to us that an entertainment consisting of short and amusing pieces, briskly acted and supplied with plenty of music, could hardly fail to be attractive at the St. James, which is an accessible and comfortable house. Three-act comedies, however, ought to be avoided, although the one performed yesterday, interpreted with commendable vivacity, afforded evident pleasure. "The Pet of the Public," is the title of the work in question. "The Pet of the Public" is a fresh version of an old French comedietta, "La Gardeuse de Dindons," whereof a translation has already been made known to local playgoers. Miss ANNIE LONSDALE fills the principal part in the play—that of a rustic beauty whose good looks and boldness make a power at court—and does so with spirit, and with an ease denoting no slight experience as an actress. A laughable mythological extravaganza rounds off the performance. "Bacchus" introduces the whole Olympus, the jovial god himself being personated by Miss LONSDALE, and Mr. ARTHUR MATTHISON embodying *Jove*.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

"The Ticket-of-Leave Man" was reproduced last evening at the Grand Opera-house. The piece and its performance, so far as the leading artists in it are concerned, need no detailed reference. *Robert Brierly* is one of Mr. W. J. FLORENCE's most elaborate and impressive characters, *Emily St. Evremond* is remembered as one of Mrs. FLORENCE's merriest personations, and *Hawkshaw*, as depicted by Mr. J. H. HAGAN, is accepted as the typical stage-detective. Mr. T. J. HIND's sketch of *Mr. Gibson*, last night, completed the quartet of sketches shown when Mr. TAYLOR's very dramatic play was first acted. The other parts were in competent hands. *Sam Willoughby* was cleverly portrayed by Miss MARION FISKE, and *Green Jones*, with a broad comicality, by Mr. M. W. FISKE. The lacrymose rôle of *May Edwards* was effectively interpreted by Miss IONE BURKE. "The Ticket of Leave Man" remains upon the bills throughout the week.

Musical.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Faust" was again sung at the Academy of Music last evening. It will be repeated on Monday next. The performance then to occur will be given in honor of the Grand Duke, and will not be included in the series of twenty subscription representations. A few nights later another special recital will take place in aid of the French Benevolent Society. On that occasion "The Daughter of the Regiment" is to be sung in French, with M. CAPOUL and Mlle. DUVAL. To-morrow, the fourteenth subscription night, "Mignon" will be the opera.

PRINCE GALITZIN'S RUSSIAN CONCERTS.

Prince GALITZIN's second Russian concert occurs at Steinway Hall this evening. A full orchestra and chorus will take part in the entertainment, which no admirer of good and of curious music should overlook.

Partial List of Losses in Chicago.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* publishes, in its issue for Saturday last, a partial list of the principal losers and losses by the great fire, which shows that the losses of the several railway companies are nearly $2,000,000; that a few of the principal dry-goods houses alone lose over $6,000,000; the principal grocery houses about $2,500,000; the wholesale clothiers nearly $2,000,000; blank-book establishments, $1,100,000; jewelers, $1,335,000; hardware and iron trade $1,280,000; millinery goods, $1,100,000; boots and shoes, $975,000; the book trade, $864,000; musical instruments, $670,000; drug and paint trade, $621,000; hats and caps, $423,000; furniture trade, $510,000. The *Journal* says:

"These figures are derived from statements of actual or approximate losses, by the several firms visited by our reporters, and embrace chiefly the stocks and fixtures destroyed. Only in the losses of railway companies and a few merchants are buildings included. When we take into consideration the fact that our list embraces only the heaviest business houses and institutions of the city—footing up a total of over $37,000,000—something like a correct guess can be made of the total losses by the great fire, including 18,000 buildings and several hundred retail stores, schools, factories, &c., &c., not included in our statement."

BREACH OF TRUST.

Defects in the Criminal Law of New-York as to the Rules Concerning the Liability of Public Officers and Others for Breach of Trust.

On the subject of liability for breach of trust, our criminal law is in a very unsatisfactory condition. The criminal law consists of the common law of England supplemented by statutes. The common law did not make breach of trust a crime as between one man and another, though there was a different rule, as will appear hereafter, in the case of public trusts, where it was a crime of a minor grade. According to the simple view of the early times, when that system of law originated, larceny or direct stealing was criminal; but the more circuitous method of depriving the lawful owner of his goods through an abuse of confidence, or "breach of trust," was no crime, but only subjected the wrong-doer to an action for damages. This distinction, though partially obliterated, still exists in a measure as to private trusts, while the lax views of the common law, as to breach of public trusts, are wholly unaffected by legislation.

It will be useful to give a general view of the law governing this whole subject, so as to ascertain what legislation is necessary for the protection of private citizens as well as of the public. Defects in the law and in the administration of justice have more to do with the prevalence of crime than is usually acknowledged. Had there been in New-York five years ago a stringent statute against the misconduct of public officers, like that which now exists in England, there is very strong reason to believe that the crimes which at present excite public indignation would not have been committed. Had the culprits known, as English peculators do, that they could be sentenced to penal servitude for fourteen years for their vile acts, they would have paused before they entered upon their career of infamy. There are two things which the State of New-York needs today in an eminent degree; one is thorough and efficient criminal legislation on the *whole subject of trusts,* whether they be abused by brokers, railway directors, public officers or trustees of charitable institutions. The other thing is an efficient and unsparing administration of criminal justice. What may be done to improve our condition in this latter respect, may be referred to at another time. It will be enough at present to examine the criminal law as to breach of trust and its relations to the crime of theft

I.—THE SCOPE OF THE CRIME OF LARCENY OR THEFT.

This offense, when the value of the property stolen exceeds twenty-five dollars, is a felony or, in other words, is punishable by imprisonment in a State Prison. Its definition is rigid, and the whole subject is entangled with perplexing distinctions. It is defined to be "the felonious taking and carrying away the personal property of another." The word "taking," as here employed, has been closely interpreted by the Courts and generally considered not to include the case of property held in trust, particularly where it came into the possession of the trustee without first having passed into the possession of the real owner. There must have been a taking equivalent to a trespass. It became a maxim that without a trespass there could be no theft or larceny, 2 RUSSELL, 163. So refined a distinction as the following has been maintained: Should a clerk or servant authorized to sell goods actually sell them, and having received the price convert the money to his own use, there is no larceny, because the master never had the *possession of the money,* and so the clerk could not be said to have "taken" it from him. On the other hand, if the clerk had put the money received on the sale into the master's money-drawer, and had afterward fraudulently abstracted it, he would have committed larceny, for the act of depositing the money in the drawer would have placed it *constructively* in the master's possession. The moral quality of the two acts is substantially the same, yet by the common law, the one is a crime, and the other is a simple breach of trust, for which the servant is responsible in a mere action for damages.

This imperfection in the law led, many years ago, to a statute in England, which created a new form of crime called "embezzlement." This statute is substantially reenacted in New-York, and is next to be considered.

II.—THE CRIME OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

In preparing this statute, its framers by no means intended to embrace the whole law of trusts or fiduciary acts, but deliberately confined their action to those of a private nature. Nor did they meddle with all of these, but rather selected from the mass one or two instances of breach of trust, and converted them into felonies, leaving all other cases precisely as they were before. The office of the statute was tentative or experimental. As it was found useful on trial, it ought to have been followed up by comprehensive and effective legislation. Unfortunately it was not, and the law is thus left in a chaotic state. The statute of embezzlement was designed to accomplish two results. One was to reach the misconduct of *clerks* or *servants,* and the other simply to regulate their relations to "*private*" employers. Consequently the case of officers acting for the public was not included, nor that of defaulting trustees in general. The words of the act expressly refer to such clerks and the officers or agents of an incorporated company, having money or other property coming under their care or into their possession by virtue of their employment. The word "private" must also be applied to the term "incorporated company," and the phrase then only means persons associated for private purposes. "Neither public officers nor the agents of public bodies of any sort were intended to be embraced in the statute." (COATS *vs.* The People, 22 New-York R., 245, 247, 248.) The same view appears to be taken of the corresponding words in the old English statute of 39 George III., ch. 35, and its successors, from which the New-York law was to some extent taken. The words there employed are "bodies corporate," which would appear to be broader than "incorporated company." Still, a grave doubt was expressed by the Court whether under the contract they would include cities and other public corporations. (REGINA *vs.* LOVELL, 2 Moody & Robinson, 246; 2 Russell on Crimes, 165.)

The result seems to be that breach of trust by public officers in their employment does not amount to a felonious crime under the statutes, nor, as will soon appear, by the common law. In other words, it cannot be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison. Of course, some felonious crime may accompany it, such as forgery, but a mere violation of the officer's duty, accompanied with embezzlement as distinguished from larceny or theft, is not felonious.

How shall we account for this strange result? Only by the reflection that there is in New-York no attention to the *science* of legislation. We at a certain time, as for instance in the years 1828 to 1830, copied into our statute book the English laws which seemed applicable to our condition. But forty years have elapsed and scarcely any advance has been made by us in criminal legislation. England has made rapid strides during this very period, and has caused criminal law to keep pace with all the new forms of prevailing crime. New-York legislators do not appear to have looked over the recent English statute books for suggestions. Certainly they have brought forward no provisions of their own. So it happens that when the most astounding public frauds have been committed there is no law on the statute books adapted to the exigency.

III. *The common law as to the criminality of a breach of public trust or public duty by an officer.*

The common law of England ranks all such cases as are criminal under the head of misdemeanors. The New-York statutes presuppose the existence of a common law of crimes, and resort may be had to that for rules, when the statutes are deficient, so long as there is no inconsistency between them. The Revisers said in their notes of misdemeanors: "They may be safely left to that elastic principle of the common law which punishes whatever disturbs the public peace and whatever affects * * public decency." The cases of this sort under that system may be reduced to four classes.

1. *Embezzlement of moneys, &c., by public servants.*

BLACKSTONE calls this a misprision or contempt. He says: "The offense of embezzling the public money was called among the Romans *peculatus,* which the Julian law punished with death in a magistrate, and with deportation or banishment in a private person. With us it is not a capital crime, but subjects the committer of it to a discretionary fine or imprisonment." (4 Commentaries, 122.) Other authorities, among them Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, show that the crime is a misdemeanor. (Attorney-General vs. Brown, 1 Swanston, 285.)

2. *Frauds.* Public officers may be indicted at common law for frauds committed in their official capacity. Thus, where two official persons were indicted for aiding others to pass their accounts with the pay office in such a way as to enable them to defraud the Government, though it was objected in their behalf that it was only a private matter of account and not indictable, the Court held otherwise as it related to the public revenue. (Rex.V. Bembridge, cited in 6 East R., 136; 2 Russell on Crimes, 141.) So mere strangers or third persons committing any fraud which *may affect the public,* are guilty of a misdemeanor. (2 East P. C., 818.)

It will be noticed that in the foregoing instances the common law takes a distinction between the breach of a private trust and embezzlement or fraud by a public officer. The one is only redressed by a civil action for damages, while the other is a crime of the grade of misdemeanors.

3. *Neglect of duty by an officer.*

Wherever an officer neglects a duty incumbent upon him, either by common law or by statute, he is indictable for his offense. (2 Russell on Crimes, 135.) The same view is maintained by BISHOP. He says: "Any act or omission in disobedience of the duty faithfully to discharge official trusts in a matter of public concern is, as a general principle, punishable as a crime." (1 Criminal Law, sec. 913.)

The New-York Revised Statutes recognize this principle. There is a provision to this effect: "Where any duty is or shall be enjoined by law upon any public officer or upon any person holding any public trust or employment, every willful neglect to perform such duty where no special provision shall have been made for the punishment of such delinquency, shall be a misdemeanor," &c. (2 R. S. 696, sec. 38.)

It should be added that where a duty is thrown on a body consisting of several persons, each is individually liable as a criminal for breach of duty, as well for acts of omission as commission. Thus, while one of the body might plunder, another who did not resist the wrong, or who neglected to take the precautions required by law, might be convicted as a criminal. (Rex vs. Howland, 5 Penn. R., 607.) This matter is put in a strong light by Lord KENYON in that case. He said: "It was urged against the liability of the defendant, that he is charged with a breach of duty, where the discharge of the duty belonged to a body whereof he was but one, and which duty could only be executed by the whole body. In the course of the argument, the Court pretty strongly intimated their opinion against this objection. They thought that each individual of the Governor and Council *who did not do what in him lay to discharge his public duty, contracted by his negligence individual guilt.*" (P. 623.)

4. *Conspiracies.*

The fact that two or more persons combine or conspire to do a wrongful act, amounts to a new and distinct offense beyond the criminal quality of the act itself. Thus it may be a crime for two or more to combine to do an act which would not be criminal if it were committed by one of them alone. (2 Russell on Crimes, 674.) It has been held that a conspiracy tending to lessen the Government revenue is indictable. (1 Bishop's Crim. Law, sec. 219.) If this be so, much more must one be criminal which consists in a combination to defraud the public of its property. The New-York Revised Statutes contain substantially a digest of the law of conspiracy. Under the fifth subdivision is placed the case of a conspiracy to cheat, and in the sixth, to commit any act injurious to public morals * * or for the perversion or obstruction of justice or the due administration of the laws. (2 R. S. 696, sec. 8.) It should be added that under this subdivision could be placed all persons, whether officials or not, who contrived by concert to defraud the public.

Under some one of these four classes, the misconduct of public officers, whether it be active or passive, must commonly be placed. As they are all misdemeanors, the punishment is comparatively light. It cannot, by our law, unless some different punishment is expressly fixed, exceed one year's imprisonment in a county jail, or a fine of $250, or both. It may be *reduced,* however, at the discretion of the Court to a mere nominal fine or imprisonment.

The results of this examination are now summed up for the sake of clearness. Theft of private or public property exceeding $25 in value is a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison. Embezzlement of the same amount by the clerks or servants of private persons, or by certain fiduciary persons in the employment of private corporations, is of the same grade. Embezzlement of public funds or neglect of public duty is only a misdemeanor, punishable, at the utmost, by a short term in the County Jail and a moderate fine.

A mode of trial should be referred to peculiar to the case of official delinquents. This is impeachment. The power of instituting an impeachment is vested by the State Constitution in the Assembly. The power of judging of the guilt of the accused appertains to the Senate, with its President, in conjunction with the members of the Court of Appeals. This power is without restriction and limitation and depends upon the rules of the common law. In order to impeach a person successfully, it is believed to be necessary to establish the commission of a crime. A misdemeanor, however, is as solid a basis for an impeachment as a felony, and the common law crimes before referred to might then be exalted to the rank of the gravest offenses. When an impeachment is successful, the party convicted may not only be removed from office, but disqualified forever from holding any office of trust, &c., within the State. This mode of trial does not preclude a resort to the ordinary Courts of Justice.

RECENT ENGLISH LEGISLATION.

It only remains to add a brief view of recent English legislation concerning embezzlement and breach of duty by public officers.

The abuses of municipal administration in England have in times past been very flagrant, and though on not so enormous a scale as those which have occurred here, yet have evinced equal, if not greater, hardihood and boldness. In some cities officials had begun to justify openly, as a matter of right, the division of public property among themselves individually. Parliament was aroused by the report of these enormities, and was led to adopt laws of a very stringent character. These with others are consolidated into a "Crimes act," 24 and 25 Victoria, chapter 96. This act includes a great variety of cases of breach of trust, such as that by factors, brokers, agents, trustees of charitable societies, officers of cities and public servants generally. The range of each enactment of this kind is very comprehensive, including not only positive wrongs but all forms of willful or fraudulent neglect of duty. It is by no means necessary under this legislation that the officer should appropriate the funds of a City to his own use. It is enough if he fraudulently appropriates or permits them to be appropriated to *any other use* than that to which they rightfully belong. The punishment is severe. The crime is made a felony, punishable by not more than fourteen nor less than three years of penal servitude, or else by imprisonment at hard labor for a fixed period.

DUTY OF THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

This range of laws should, during the next session of the Legislature, be brought to its attention, to the end that the great crime of embezzlement by public officers should no longer be ranked as a petty misdemeanor. Since the Revised Statutes were passed, subjects which were then of insignificant character have become of vital consequence. This is especially true of theft, and its allied crimes. In 1830, official delinquency was rare, and scarcely ever presented to the thoughts of the people. Now, it almost occupies the whole field of vision. The men of thievish disposition are now broadly divided into two distinct classes—the "would-be gentlemen," and the roughs. The former never steal. That is a vulgar act, and might lead to disagreeable consequences. It is altogether abandoned to the roughs. The "gentlemen" are entirely respectable and polite, win public or private confidence, or prevail by some plausible fraud, and simply appropriate in a courteous manner the funds of others to their own use. They have consulted able counsel, and know their rights. They understand that there will be only a civil action for damages which they can worry through, or perhaps a formal criminal proceeding which they hope that a complaisant Court may dispose of in a jocose way with a nominal fine. Thus "they sit at ease and know no sorrow." Under this system their career has been splendid. Who shall say that, if it is unchecked, it will not soon become attractive? Are we not ready by experience to gain wisdom, and to treat the offense of peculation with a severity proportioned to its magnitude? Will it not be an evidence of the declension of public morality if, when this subject is brought home to our notice, we continue to visit with a petty fine and a brief term of local imprisonment a crime on which the English people lay one of their heaviest punishments, and which so insulted the majority of the Romans as to be thought worthy of no less a penalty than banishment or death? The Romans were, doubtless, too severe, but their view was based on sound conceptions. Under one theory, the people seem to have but a slight *estimation* of the crimes involved in the violation of public duty. They are severe with the thief or with an embezzler of private property, but treat with little animadversion one who attacks the life of the State. The time is coming when the public will believe that *the gravest of all crimes* are those which consist in an assault on the existence of government and society, whether it be made by fraudulent voting, by embezzlement, or any willful dereliction by an officer of public duty—acts which at the present moment are scarcely considered as crimes at all, and at the utmost as of minor importance.

X.

Mr. John Graham on a Point of Criminal Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, which is daily to be found at my residence, as well as an approver of very many things which appear in it, I trust that you will pardon my interference in a way that, under different circumstances, might be deemed officious. In your issue of this morning you commence one of your articles, under the heading of "Minor Topics," with this sentence: "One of the contrivances by which the Ring have hedged themselves about has been, under the plausible pretense of preventing oppression, to lay down a rule that no indictment should be found unless the complaint had been previously investigated by a Police Magistrate." The remainder of the article proceeds upon an amplification of this sentiment.

I have been for some thirty-five years engaged in trying to acquaint myself with criminal law, and, if my judgment is worth anything, the rule you condemn has been, for that period, law in this State, and, if my experience is to be relied upon, ought to remain the law. I could strengthen what I say by referring to the names of the profoundest criminal lawyers who have graced the Bar of this City during that time, but it would extend the list too much to do so. Within my recollection Grand Juries have sat in this County who have been the mere tools of party, and have lent themselves to the most unwarranted and atrocious uses. If the checks upon their action, now recognized, were to be abolished or abrogated, there would be an end to a most important and salutary safeguard of innocence. You have only to refer to the statutes regulating proceedings in Police Courts to be satisfied that the Legislature meant that criminal complaints should originate in those Courts. It no doubt is lawful to apply to the Grand Jury first, but the practice is not reconcilable with the theory and spirit of our Government. No man would be safe if an indictment could be sprung upon him, with no more information as to what he was charged with than is contained in (oftentimes) involved and mazy legal phraseology, and no better opportunity were afforded to him to overthrow the false swearing leading to his indictment than could be secured during the progress, in a large majority of cases, of a short or rapid trial. More malice and perjury have been exposed and defeated by means of preliminary examinations before committing Magistrates than you or the community would probably be willing to believe.

When any other rule prevails than the one I now defend, an enemy, to thoroughly disgrace and destroy a victim, has only to enter the chamber of the Indicting Body, who sit in secret and are above responsibility, and glut his revenge to suit himself. I think I do not go too far in saying that, if you witnessed the complete workings of the opposite of this rule, you would agree with me in what I say, if you are now inclined to differ from me. The acknowledged exceptions to the universality of the rule you complain of are, first, where the statute of limitations would cut off an indictment, unless secured within the statutory period; and, second, where a party accused of crime is not within the State, and the requisition of the Executive of this State upon that of the State where he is, for his surrender, is necessary.

The idea your article holds out that, by means of a preliminary examination, the accused discovers the strength of the case against him, so as to enable him to seek safety in flight, or in the corruption of witnesses, or in perjury, or in any other improper conduct or practices, is not to be weighed against the benefits or propriety of such an examination. The guilty frequently enjoy the advantage of a merciful legal rule or principle. Should it be repudiated on that account? The law means to punish guilt, and protect innocence, but is a rule accomplishing the latter purpose to be discarded, because in some instances real criminals may or do escape, under or through its auspices? Mercy is supposed to be an important element of criminal justice. If this part of the system is blotted out, nothing but cruelty is left. What then becomes of the maxim, "It is better ninety-nine guilty men should escape, than that one innocent man should suffer?" JNO. GRAHAM.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 20, 1871.

A Plea for Horace Greeley.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Is it not just probable that the TIMES is unjust in its severe punishment of HORACE GREELEY personally for the last year's shortcomings of the *Tribune?* That the *Tribune* has receded from its position as a representative journal is notorious. The fact was long ago known to journalistic detectives, who are accustomed to reading between lines, and whose impressions are clearer and deeper than those received by the public from stereotype plates. The journalistic detectives were at once prepared to fix to a day the date of the "new departure," when the *Tribune* suddenly, but doubtless for reasons sufficient to itself, began to sympathize with and defend the corrupt faction it had theretofore antagonized and denounced. But knowledge of the fact has become wider. Conscientious but unsuspicious men, old Whigs and young Republicans, clear-headed enough in the general but with an almost artless confidence in their favorite newspaper, who throughout their and its political lives have sworn by the *Tribune,* although often impelled to swear at it, and have held fast to the conviction that, however eccentric, it was always "honest"—men such as these have reached the painful conclusion that the *Tribune* is not what it once was, and have reluctantly but firmly withdrawn their faith from it. It is not worth while again to trace the lapse of this once eminent journal. It would be an affront to intelligent readers to assume that they are not familiar with all the facts, from its complimentary comments on the last Mayor's message and accompanying documents, (documents profitably filling many broad advertising columns of the *Tribune,*) and its eulogistic mention of the *personnel* of the New-York City Government, whose members it had never before named except with indignation and contempt, down to today's gingerly report of the suspension of the savings bank of Mr. HENRY, alias "Hank," SMITH, Ring Police Commissioner and Tammany Republican leader, and its hot anger against the TIMES for exposing the packed Grand Jury business of Mr. "IKE" OLIVER, once a Tammany fanatic by profession, but latterly a Republican with temperance principles and interests.

But while the decadence of the *Tribune* is obvious, is it so clear that the work is HORACE GREELEY'S? On the contrary, is there not intrinsic evidence that it is the work of others? GREELEY'S career has been marked by a bold bluntness, a certain straightforward simplicity. Even his blunders and treacheries—and the former are frequent, whatever may be said of the latter—have been direct and frank. He has not been tripped up in wily manœuvres or defeated in carefully matured conspiracies, but he has openly tumbled heels over head into his mistakes. Those who have been oftenest tempted to call him a fool, and the smaller number who have pronounced him a knave, would at any time concede that his foolishness and his knavishness were alike transparent. So that Mr. GREELEY has been regarded as a weak man rather than a bad one. His blunders and his crimes (if some of his preposterous political exploits can be so termed) are not those of a vicious instinct or a corrupt culture, but those into which one might easily be betrayed who was diverted by a restless vanity or an itching for busy notoriety from the field of effort to which natural adaptability and the education of experience should confine him.

Such a man could never contrive or perfect a scheme of deliberate villainy, and it is plain that Mr. GREELEY did not mature and conduct the scandalous and corrupt bargain by which the *Tribune* allied itself to the Tammany Ring in the last hours of that monstrous sham and gigantic swindle. In that disgraceful business (to which in all its circumstances the history of journalism supplies no parallel) there is a kind of artifice—artifice of an inferior quality, it is true, and employed by a bungling hand, and therefore sure to fail and that speedily, but still artifice. Now Mr. GREELEY never uses artifice. His vagaries, whether purely abstract or animated by personal antipathy, are as open as sunshine. The truth is, it has long been apparent that Mr. GREELEY no longer controls the *Tribune.* It has fallen into the hands of men who resolved, while retaining his name and prestige as the most valuable capital of the journal, that his influence in determining its course and shaping its policy should be impaired and negatived. While Mr. GREELEY (doubtless persuaded by his associates) has been absent at the West, lecturing on farming and engaged in the travesty of a Presidential campaign, or if at home has been busy preaching in Dr. CHAPIN'S church, lecturing on "Wit," and addressing Sunday-schools, these men have been "running" the *Tribune*—and how they have "run" it is a question that may be safely referred to its oldest subscribers and most respectable constituency. None knew better than they how to silence Mr. GREELEY and guard against his interference in their plans. The appeal to vanity had never failed, and it did not fail in this case. Temptation assailed Mr. GREELEY, in the shape of the Chairmanship of the Tammany Republican General Committee—and he fell. Probably he did not fall consciously. It is quite likely that he did not willfully and deliberately betray and insult his political constituents. Perhaps he really hoped and intended to reconstruct his party's organization in New-York, so that it should be freed from all factions of whatever sort, and become so fairly representative of the non-office-holding members of the party that they should be no longer humiliated by its very existence. But if this was his purpose, the men who manage Mr. GREELEY took care to defeat it, and he soon sank from the height of political patriotism to the level of factious partisanship.

But, while men other than Mr. GREELEY have accomplished the substantial journalistic destruction of the *Tribune,* he is by no means free from responsibility for the wreck. It is a grim but logical theology that makes men only less responsible for weaknesses than for crimes; and moral philosophy and common sense look in the same direction. With matchless capacity for a certain kind of work, and with superb energy and force within its limits, Mr. GREELEY is yet, outside its limits, a very weak man. As he delights in frank epithets, it will not be offensive to say that he is an exceedingly silly man. Who but a silly man would have been captured by so shallow a device as election to the chairmanship of a committee? Who but a silly man would permit a newspaper to satirize him day after day with a ridiculous nomination to the Presidency, and by taking that newspaper's representative into his traveling companionship and confidence, supply it with fresh material for merry-making at his expense? It almost always happens that weakness in action is a sin, growing out of some other and essential sin. The exceeding silliness of Mr. GREELEY is a sin growing out of his besetting sin of vanity. Vanity is the Satan Mr. GREELEY should stoutly command to get behind him. So severely penitential a process might be followed by most gratifying works meet for repentance. Mr. GREELEY might compensate in some measure for the evil the *Tribune* has accomplished through his neglect, by resuming control of that journal. Unquestionably he could so resume if he chose. The men into whose hands the *Tribune* has fallen cannot afford to part company with Mr. GREELEY. They would surrender to him the usurped authority, if he made that the alternative of a final withdrawal of his name and the impulse of his prestige. Let Mr. GREELEY abandon the pulpit, the lecture platform, and the Sunday-school room. Instead of concerning himself through these agencies in behalf of fallen humanity, let him turn his attention to the fallen *Tribune.* Daily journalism is the sphere, and the sole sphere, to which he is fitted, and by returning to it he may prove that the fall of the *Tribune* is owing to his weakness and neglect rather than to his deliberate act.

In view of the facts, it may be again asked, Is not the TIMES unjust in severely punishing Mr. GREELEY personally for the sins of the *Tribune?* The question is put, and an affirmative answer suggested, because the evidence seems to sustain it, and in behalf of the dignity of human nature, which would suffer greatly were it demonstrated that a man who had won the confidence of thousands of his fellow-citizens had become the conscious partner, advocate and defender of notorious thieves and scoundrels.

RAILROAD TRAVEL.

From Syracuse to New-York—A Night in a Sleeping-Car.

I had just made myself comfortable in the drawing-room-car of the evening train for New-York, and was intently studying the latest news from the great Metropolis, (the Atlantic Express intercepts the New-York papers at Syracuse,) when the door flew suddenly open with a bang, which made every one jump. The car was darkened by the entrance of a huge, shapeless mass of dry goods, and 250 pounds of the seed of ABRAHAM, new measurement, (surely those splendid old Jewish matrons, whom we read of in the Bible, and whom Sunday-school teachers so delight to honor, did not weigh 250 pounds *all* at once!) flopped gasping into the seat opposite to mine, sending my legs flying about the floor of the car like ten-pins. "Young man!" she exclaimed, in a serious but wheezy tone of voice; and at the same time she cast at me a look of scornful indignation that drove my very soul down into my boots. I hurriedly collected my legs together, apologized humbly for being in possession of appendages which seemed to be so very much in the way, and tried hard, with an hypocrisy worthy of Uriah Heap, to feel and look as though I hadn't any. "The cars has been getting smaller and smaller ever since I was a girl," she remarked, in a forgiving tone, after her fearful gaspings for breath had somewhat subsided, and then she added, with a grim smile, "They're kinder jolting, too, going at this pace." Jolting! Good Heavens! Her face was wabbling to that frightful extent that I expected every moment to see her nose jolted on to her chin and her bleary Hebrew eyes staring at me from either corner of her mouth. How I wished the cars would only jolt me out of my seat into the middle of the floor. How I longed to get my weary limbs out of reach of those elephantine understandings. For the "pins and needles" were becoming unbearable, and I felt that tetanus was rapidly supervening. But I dared not try it. If I so much as quivered a muscle, I saw again that withering gaze. I inevitably heard once more that severe though wheezy "young man." I was fast becoming desperate when the colored attendant—(ah! he was, indeed, a man and a brother)—came in to make up the beds for the night, and I escaped from the tents of Israel uttering many pious ejaculations of thankfulness.

A cigar on the platform, the cool, sharp air, and the eccentricities of a gentleman, whose disorganized vision led him to remark that "the moon was d—d drunk, and was following the cars, and that there'll be a 'ternal smash in heaven if she didn't soon get back into her tracks again," gradually restored me to my usually cheerful state of mind, and about 10½ o'clock I went in search of my berth. Imagine the horror which possessed me when, on parting the curtains, I saw and heard my 250 pounds of the seed of Abraham calmly sleeping and snoring in the upper compartment. In a frenzy of fear and excitement I strode up and down the car, but every other berth was occupied. I seized the colored attendant by the collar and angrily demanded to know "why he had allowed the lady to take the upper berth?" At any other moment I should have died with laughter at the account he gave of how he "boosted" her up into the berth, and of the fabulous diameter of her boot-tops. He said the lady insisted on sleeping in the upper berth, "because there was more air there." As she filled every little chink and corner in the berth, I was totally unable to deny the force of her reasoning on this point. Turning from the colored man, I offered a down-east Yankee, who was talking to his friend below him, and didn't seem to want to go to sleep, $1 to change berths with me. He very curtly requested me to retire to Kamkcatcha, or some other warm region. The conductor of the train passed through at the moment. I looked imploringly at him, and he asked me in a surly way, "What do you want," without my having even spoken to him. I felt that if I did not do something I should soon become hysterical. I gazed eagerly at the moonlit waters of the canal, and then thought, remorsefully, how vexed my wife and how disappointed my children would be if I never came home again. Lastly, with the desperate courage of a Quintus Curtius, I plunged through the curtains, like the clown in the pantomime, and, like the clown in the pantomime, I alighted full length upon a mattress.

Distorted dreams, fearful situations and horrible nightmares kept me terribly restless, till at last with a yell, I awoke. The walls of Jerusalem were tumbling about me; 250 pounds of the seed of Abraham was overwhelming me like the mountainous waters of the Red Sea overwhelmed the pursuing hosts of Pharaoh; the brackets supporting the upper berth had given way, and death from asphyxia stared me in the face. With palpitating heart and great beads of cold perspiration standing out upon my brow, I sprang out of bed with as little dignity as did King PRIAM when he heard of the curious internal economy of the historic wooden horse. By the way, why has that veteran sensationalist, Mr. P. T. BARNUM, never imported "the original Wooden Horse, dug up from the ruins of ancient Troy." It would make as splendid a poster as the Onandaga Giant, the Woman Without Arms, or the Little Girl with Beard and Mustache. It is a great oversight for a man of Mr. BARNUM'S inventive frame of mind. But I suppose Mr. BARNUM'S genius, like that of many another great luminary, has its weak points. Firmly planted on my feet and having shaken my feathers together a bit, I was no little taken aback on finding that I had had a sudden and severe attack of Jew on the brain, that my valise, at the walls of Jerusalem, had fallen upon me, and that the seed of Abraham was lying peacefully in her berth, as unconscious of the world as a dormouse in Winter time, and "discoursing such dulcet and harmonious breath," that, could Mr. GILMORE, of Boston fame, only be made acquainted with her sonorous powers, he would doubtless secure her services as a first-class sensational addition to the Hub's next Peace Jubilee.

"What's the time," I inquired of the talkative Yankee, after I had so sufficiently controlled my nerves as to get my boots on.

"Wall, from the number of chaws I've had," he replied, as he glanced at several little pyramids of tobacco which had undergone the process of mastication and were artistically placed in a row on the ledge by his side, "I kinder guess it's about 1 o'clock." He was right within two minutes! Had Sam Slick but met that "cuss," he would have retired from the clock-making business on the spot.

Only 1 o'clock! What could I do? There was but one course to adopt—to pass the night on one of those hard, straight-backed, bone-aching seats (more fit for stools of repentance for pious Catholic penitents doing penance than for the casual accommodation of ordinary sinful humanity,) in the smoking car, and to try and recruit my shattered nerves with another cigar and the brakeman's whisky flask. Thither I at once repaired, regardless of the $2 which I had paid for my berth to the conductor of the sleeping car, (oh terrible misnomer!) and I arrived at New-York at 6½ in the morning, with all the conscious glories of a martyr of the first water, but feeling very much like a bottle of badly-corked sodawater.

Twenty-Second Ward Council of Political Reform.

A meeting of the Twenty-second Ward Council of Political Reform was held last evening, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may lead to the union of this association with the Municipal Reform Association of the Ward. Resolutions were adopted inviting this latter Association to unite with the Council of Political Reform and form one organization. A committee was appointed to prepare a statement of the measures necessary to be adopted by the Legislature to relieve this City from the abuses which now characterize its government.

The Area of California.

From the San Francisco Alta, Nov. 13.

It seems that a serious error has been current in the estimate of the area of the State. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has, for some years, reported the figure to be 188,981 square miles, but J. H. WILDES, Chief Draftsman in the United States Surveyor-General's office in this city—the best authority—in a note, says: "The area of the State will approximate to 153,000 square miles. This estimate is based upon data in a measure imperfect, from the fact that the whole territory has not yet been surveyed by this department. Enough, however, has been done to render this approximation reliable." Precise measurements of a portion of the outer line of the State may make a change of 2,000 square miles. The reduction amounts to 35,000 square miles, or more than 22,000,000 acres. Both the old and new measurements include San Francisco, San Diego and Humboldt Bays, which have narrow entrances, and exclude Monterey Bay, which is rather a small gulf than a bay.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Meeting of the Citizens' Reform Committee—Discussion Relative to the New Charter.

The regular meeting of the Citizens' Reform Committee was held last evening at their rooms, No. 185 Montague-street. There were present Messrs. A. A. LOW, C. A. MARVIN, S. B. CHITTENDEN, and others. Mr. WILLIAM MARSHALL took the chair. Notes from JOHN HALSEY and JOHN T. MARTIN were read stating that they were unable to serve. Mr. F. A. SHROEDER sent a check for $100. The Executive Committee reported in favor of the admission of HENRY S. PIERREPONT, C. H. FELLOWS, JAS. W. RIGGS, JAS. E. PAINE, C. A. TOWNSEND and HUGH ALLEN. The Treasurer reported subscriptions from S. B. Chittenden, $500; A. A. Low, $500; S. McLean, $250; F. Woodruff, $250; Woodruff & Robinson, $250; William Marshall, $250; A. W. Benson, $250; A. M. Bliss, $150; Thomas Sullivan, $100; total, $2,500. Bills paid for Academy meeting, $538, leaving a balance on hand of $1,962.

Mr. TRACY said that it was desirable that the Committee should do something in relation to legislation. We must have a new charter, and it was proposed to make it sweeping in its changes. The Republican Party must take the responsibility of the new charter, and he believed the Republicans were prepared to say that the best thing they could do for their party was to give the city a good charter. He believed that Republicans were desirous of taking counsel with such of the Democrats as were on the Committee in order to frame a good charter.

Mr. ESCHWEGE said that for one he was opposed to all sinecures. In the absence of the regular Chairman he did not think it proper to discuss the matter in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DRIGGS said that the Committee had had prepared the skeleton of a charter, and would be prepared in due time to make such a report as could be amended or extended, as might be necessary. He was in favor of wiping out the County of Kings, and extend the city over the entire county. He was also in favor of removing the collection of water rents to the Tax Department.

Mr. TRACY said that he was in favor of a proper Registry law.

Mr. A. A. LOW said that he did not know what necessity there was of a new charter. The present one was not entirely faulty, and it was framed by honest men. It may need revision, but he hoped that it would have the same deliberation which was given the original charter. The fault might not be in the instrument, but in the manner in which it was administered.

Mr. DRIGGS said the charter of 1854 was the one which the Committee had under consideration. The amendments which had been tacked on to it made it like the boy's jack-knife.

Mr. BARNES said the present charter was faulty in many respects, and nothing could correct the evils but power from the Legislature to revise the charter. He thought frauds upon the ballot-box were greater now than ever before. We should endeavor to separate our local from general elections. By making a strong local government we could call out the votes of citizens who are now practically disfranchised by the working of primaries. He believed that a proper charter would remedy the evils of which we now complained.

Without disposing of the question of the new charter, or further discussing it, the Committee went into executive session after the Committee on Prosecutions had reported progress through their Chairman, Mr. A. W. BENSON.

The Committee of Fifty.

The Committee of Fifty, of which Mr. SAMUEL HUTCHINSON is chairman, met, last evening, and went into executive session immediately, for the purpose of arranging plans for the investigation into the city accounts, permission to obtain information having been given by the Common Council yesterday.

Mr. EDMUND DRIGGS resigned as a member of the Committee. The Executive Committee met yesterday morning and appointed chairmen of the various subcommittees, each chairman to choose two members as follows: On Controller's Office, E. F. Backhouse; Auditor and Assessor, John S. Roberts; Tax Office, Julian Allen; Water Board, F. Kalbfleisch; Excise, Thos. N. Rooker; Park Commissioners, L. C. Carter; Bridge, Ambrose Snow; Commissioner of Charities, John Young; City and County Treasurers, Morris Reynolds. Messrs. Reynolds, Backhouse, and Carter were appointed to confer with the Committee of Seventy in New-York.

Messrs. R. H. Chittenden, Daniel C. Robins, A. B. Martin, John French, William Findley, James W. Emory, and Alex. Simpson, were added to the Committee of Fifty. The Secretary was directed to address the savings banks, soliciting contributions toward the expenses of the Committee; also, that the Executive Committee prepare an address to the public setting forth the requirements of the Committee of Fifty. Mr. MARCUS C. RIGGS was added to the Executive Committee. The meetings of the General Committee will take place hereafter on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, and the Executive Committee will meet every morning at 9 o'clock. The Committee then adjourned to Saturday evening.

A Singular Request.

The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company of New-York, asked permission of the Common Council, yesterday, which was granted, to erect poles for the extension of their wires to Calvary Cemetery.

The Orphan Asylum Carnival.

The fair for the benefit of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum closed on Saturday evening. The total donations amounted to $17,531 50.

Brief Notes.

WILLIAM ALLISON was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of picking the pocket of WILLIAM GRANT on a Nostrand-avenue car of $40.

A kerosene lamp exploded in the apartments of DENNIS RYAN, No. 101 Pearl-street, last evening, but no damage of consequence was done. The alarm called out a portion of the Fire Department.

GOULD'S statue of "West Wind" will be on exhibition, for the benefit of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, at the residence of Mr. DEMAS BARNES, No. 72 First-place, this evening, and on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

The Lamp and Gas Committee of the Common Council reported yesterday in favor of accepting the proposals of the Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Nassau Gas Companies to furnish gas at $2 75 per thousand feet, with interest from the end of each month for the expenses incurred in lighting, extinguishing, cleaning and repairing. The report was not acted upon.

Fine Bronze Centre Pieces
AND
CARD RECEIVERS,
A LARGE VARIETY.
FINE WATCHES A SPECIALTY.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
No. 19 Maiden-lane and No. 22 John-st.
—Advertisement.

Woodworth's
NILSSON BOUQUET.
AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.*—Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."*—Advertisement.*

What better for Christmas and the long Winter evenings than the $20 billiard-table, complete with full-sized balls and cues. Diagrams mailed free. ABBOTT & NICHOLS, No. 95 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Luxury, Health, Economy insured by using DOOLEY'S Yeast Powder. Elegant light rolls, biscuits, &c., prepared in ten minutes.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

The Large Number of Rooms en suite recently added to the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, have been in great demand by families traveling. They have closets, baths, &c., and may be secured by mail or telegraph. The veteran Lewis Rice still exercises his supervision over the conduct of this hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

The Best Place in New-York to Buy Reliable Watches, fine Diamonds, rich, fashionable Jewelry, and sterling silver Wedding Presents, is SQUIRE'S, No. 97 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary complaints BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES manifest remarkable curative properties.

Royal Havana Lottery.
$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Flowers.—Hyacinth and other Winter Flowering Bulbs. Illustrated Catalogue sent free to all applicants. RICHARDSON & GOULD, Seed and Bulb Warehouse, No. 245 Broadway.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machine—The best and cheapest first-class machines in the world. Price from $45 to $100. Sales-room 707 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HEGEMAN—ROBERTS.—On Monday, Nov. 20, in Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. James L. Hall, THOMAS C. HEGEMAN to M. LOUISE ROBERTS, both of Brooklyn.

JANEWAY—DAYTON.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 16, by Rev. S. M. Woodbridge, D. D., WM. R. JANEWAY, Jr., and FANNIE S., daughter of Charles P. Dayton, Esq.

SAMPSON—BUTLER.—On Monday, Nov. 20, at the West Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, EBEN R. SAMPSON to ELIZABETH M. BUTLER, all of this City.

DIED.

BENNET.—On Monday, 20th inst., ELIZABETH BENNET, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. A. Philips, No. 142 Amity-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

BENNET.—On Sunday, Nov. 19, JOSEPH S., son of Asa D. and Elizabeth Bennet, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his parents No. 107 Avenue D, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

BUNN.—On the 18th inst., CAROLINE TIMPSON, daughter of Maria and the late William H. Bunn.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 467 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 12½ o'clock.

BRITTAN.—In Newark, N. J., Nov. 18, JEAN PAUL, son of S. B. Brittan, M. D., in the 21st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Universalist Church, Fair-st., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M. Take 9½ A. M. train, foot of Liberty-st.

COLLES.—On Monday morning, Nov. 20, at the residence of his father, No. 35 University-place, JOHN HENRY COLLES, son of James Colles, late of New-Orleans. Age, 40 years.

Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church, on Wednesday morning at 9½ o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CHENEY.—Nov. 20, suddenly, at his residence in Elizabeth, N. J., CHARLES CHENEY, Esq., of the law-firm of Cheney & Dixon in this City, in the 48th year of his age.

Funeral at St. Pauls M. E. Church, Elizabeth, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains for Elizabeth, both by the New-Jersey and Central Railroad, leave New-York at 1 o'clock.

PISTOR.—On Sunday, the 19th inst., at the residence of his father-in-law, D. A. Cushman, Esq., PHILIP F. PISTOR, of Geneva, N. Y., in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., near 9th-av., on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

PARKS.—At Bay Ridge, Long Island, ELIZABETH PARKS, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her brother, Gorham Parks, Esq., Bay Ridge.

PAYNTAR.—At Key Port, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 19, SARAH HULST, wife of John J. Payntar and daughter of Peter Hulst, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 11½ o'clock, from the Reformed Church, (Rev. S. H. Meekers,) at Bushwick, E. D.

PINCKNY.—On Friday, Nov. 17, EMMA A., daughter of Thomas Pinckny.

Relatives and friends of the family and of her brother-in-law, George Runtin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her father, No. 578 Lexington-av., at 1 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1871.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, 19th inst., POLLY, widow of Sheldon Smith, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William S. Faitoute, No. 37 Washington-st., Newark, N. J.

STODART.—At Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 19, in the 73d year of her age, SOPHIA E., relict of the late Wm. H. Stodart.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, F. W. Bound, Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 2 o'clock train, from foot of Barclay-st.

SHERRY.—At Norwalk, Conn., Sunday, Nov. 19, 1871, CHARLES SHERRY, Jr., son of Charles Sherry, in the 41st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 2½ P. M. Trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot, corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., at 9, 11½ A. M. and 12½ P. M.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 19, of diphtheria, THOMAS ASLINE WARD, Jr., eldest son of Asline and Elizabeth Jane Ward, aged 18 years.

Funeral from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WHITAKER.—At North Adams, Mass., on Sunday, Nov. 12, SARA REINS, wife of Valmore A. Whitaker, and daughter of Sara M. and the late Wm. S. REINS, of this City.

WILLIAMS.—At Fort Plain, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 18, of pneumonia, after a short illness, H. E. WILLIAMS, aged 63 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 25 Nassau-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.
FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 38 Wall-st.

GOULD'S "WEST WIND."
Mr. Barnes has kindly consented to allow
AN EXHIBITION
of this great piece of statuary.
The receipts for the benefit of
THE BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS.
Tickets obtained at Nos. 114, 701 and 1,099 Broadway, New-York, and the drug and book stores, Brooklyn.

ART SALE. CHICAGO.
RELIEF FUND for the ARTISTS OF CHICAGO.
150 PAINTINGS.
Free gifts from our best artists, to be sold by auction to the highest bidder, on the evenings of
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 20TH AND 21ST,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Art Room.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.

HEAD-QUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 14.—IN COMpliance with special orders from Brigade and Division Head-quarters, this command will parade TO-MORROW, (21st inst.,) in full-dress uniform, (white gloves.)

Roll-call of companies at the Armory at 9 o'clock A. M.

Field and staff (mounted) will report to the Colonel, and non-commissioned staff, band and field music to the Adjutant at the same time and place.

By order of Col. JAMES FISK, JR.
EDGAR S. ALLIEN, Adjutant.

TEXAN
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
The only genuine American article.
Economical, excellent and convenient for making beef-tea, soup, gravy, &c., &c., for family use and invalids. An entirely fresh and improved article arrived from Texas. Office price per pound, (equal to forty-five pounds prime beef,) $3 25. For sale everywhere, and by A. GLANZ, Sole Agent,
No. 194 William-st.

GOOD COOKS ARE ENTITLED TO proper facilities for their work.
BEEBE'S RANGES NEVER FAIL.
They roast, broil, bake, and furnish plenty of hot water. Cooks are always suited with them.
$55 for No. 1 largest family size.
Orders for repairs left at the store, or sent by mail, promptly attended to.
JANES & KIRTLAND,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 25, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Nov. 28; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

$165.—AMERICAN BILLIARD-TABLE.—Equal to best, at half price; patent composition or slate beds, with balls, cues, &c., $165 to $240. AM. BILLIARD-TABLE CO., 360 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, President.
GEORGE W. LYON, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ P. M., at head-quarters, No. 1,000 3d-av. JAMES JACKSON, President.
ALBERT BOGART, Secretary.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The Committee of Fifty and the City Affairs.

The following communication was received by the Common Council yesterday:

To the Honorable, the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, Executive Committee of the "Committee of Fifty," appointed to investigate the charges of fraud, extravagance, and corruption in the several departments of the City Government, that have of late been so frequently and boldly made, believing that you, as representatives of the public desire that such investigations should be made in the most thorough and impartial manner, to the end; that, should evidence of such frauds be found to exist, that the perpetrators thereof may be brought to justice and punishment for their crimes, and if it be found that no foundation exists, therefor, that the same may be demonstrated, and the credit of the city, that has been tarnished, may be re-established, respectfully request that you direct the heads of the several departments to furnish all information, and to afford every facility to examine their books, papers and accounts, to enable the several subcommittees of this organization to accomplish their object. Hoping that this request will meet your cordial approbation, and that it will be promptly accorded, we remain, most respectfully,

Luther C. Carter, F. W. Kalbfleisch, Morris Reynolds, E. T. Backhouse, Ambrose Snow, Thomas W. Rooker, Julian Allen and John Young, the Executive Committee.

The following resolution was adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That the Common Council will grant permission to any committee of citizens to examine the records and affairs of any of the departments of the City Government in any case where the heads of departments shall refuse the same.

Alderman BERGEN stated, in connection therewith, that no application had been made to the heads of the different departments, but that, when such request was made, they would afford the citizens every facility, as they were desirous to aid them in their work.

The City and County Canvass.

The city canvassers met yesterday afternoon, and, after reporting progress, adjourned till to-morrow. The county canvassers proceeded to canvass the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, when they adjourned until today. They perform merely ministerial duties, and find nothing to authorize them to change the results already reported.

The Jury in the Westfield Case.

One of the jury in the case of the administratrix of JOHN MADDEN *vs.* The Staten Island Ferry Company, which was tried in the City Court last week, said to a reporter yesterday:

We only discussed the question whether or not the highest care had been exercised by the engineer in allowing steam to go up as high as twenty-six and a half pounds, when his certificate only allowed him twenty-five pounds. None of us thought the engineer morally guilty, but the question was whether he, or the Company by him, was legally guilty of negligence. I have been informed that it is a very common thing for engineers to allow steam to go a few pounds higher than their certificates allow, and I question whether there are not latent qualities about steam of which we know nothing yet.

We thought that the Sunday question was a question of law, with which we had nothing to do. The question of the amount of damages we should give was not mentioned.

Attempted Highway Robbery.

On Sunday evening Rev. JOB G. BASS, who resides at No. 57 DeKalb-avenue, and is connected with the City Missionary Society, was assaulted in Rochester-avenue (East New-York) by two negroes, one of whom drew a knife and demanded Mr. BASS' money. Mr. BASS had a short stick in his hand, with which he dealt the negro a blow which stunned him, but he recovered and grasped Mr. BASS from behind, but after a struggle he was thrown off, and Mr. BASS escaped from his assailants. Mr. BASS was formerly pastor of the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, in Gates-avenue, and was subsequently Chaplain of the Nineteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

Attempted Wife-Murder and Incendiarism.

About midnight on Sunday night PATRICK DONOHUE, residing on the third floor at No. 476 President-street, had a quarrel with his wife because she refused to give him money for liquor, whereupon he deliberately set her clothes on fire and then fled. Her screams attracted the attention of some officers, who extinguished the flames and then arrested DONOHUE. His wife was but slightly injured. The furniture in the room was injured to the extent of $100, and is insured in the North American and Fulton Companies.

The Health of the City.

It appears by the report of the Health Officer for last week that there were 17 deaths from small-pox, and 39 from scarlet fever, and that 2,769 persons were vaccinated. There were 236 deaths from all causes, 41 marriage returns, and 111 birth returns received. The small-pox is gradually diminishing.

The Bushwick Bridge in a Dangerous Condition.

The President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company yesterday called the attention of the Mayor to the fact that the Bushwick Bridge was in a dangerous condition. A resolution was adopted referring the matter of repairs to the Mayor, Street Commissioner and Controller.

Alleged Election Frauds.

E. H. TIERER, HENRY JONES and JACOB H. STARKE, Republican inspectors of election in the Sixteenth Ward, were arrested yesterday on a charge of violating the Election law in forcibly ejecting the Democratic inspector. They gave bail for an examination before Justice WALSH.

Real Estate Transactions.

Although the attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Nov. 20, was quite large, when the unpropitious state of the weather is taken into consideration, no business was transacted, all the auctions announced for the day being either adjourned or indefinitely postponed, as follows: Sale of house and lot on Third-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, adjourned until Dec. 11; sale of property on north-east corner of First-avenue, case settled; and sale of lots on Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, postponed without day. Today City real estate will be offered at auction at the Exchange by Mr. MCGUIRE, and also a valuable farm in Dutchess County, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. On the premises at Flushing, Long Island, MULLER, WILKINS & CO., will, in addition, dispose of a desirable residence. Throughout yesterday the market generally was very dull, and nothing worthy of note transpired.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, ON PARK-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.—A first-class handsomely finished four-story high-stoop brown-stone full size house, in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy.

ALSO,

On 40th-st., near 5th-av., a first-class beautifully-finished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, having every modern improvement; house is full width and extra deep; possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., ADJOINING 90TH-ST. entrance to Central Park, five very desirable lots for sale low.

Also four building lots near 5th-av., on 84th-st.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order, and completely furnished, situated on 28th-st., near Broadway. Price $42,500. Terms half cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house for sale in 65th-st., near 4th-av.; twelve rooms, complete order, hard finished; very desirable; immediate possession; $30,000; terms easy. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR FIFTH-AV., ELegant four-story brown-stone full front house, fully and handsomely furnished; will rent for Winter to private family. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—ON 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone English basement, 20x60x100; first class order. Apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW THE PARK.—A large plot of lots; would divide; price and terms reasonable; also, an extra wide lot. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

MORNINGSIDE PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—Ten lots on Morningside Park at a bargain. Apply to or address H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT IN CLINTON-PLACE for sale, or will exchange for up-town brown-stone house. H. E. HUGHSON, No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

PLOTS OF ACRES ON CENTRAL-AV. and the Southern Boulevard for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN.—Brown stone, all improvements; in perfect order; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

MILK AND DAIRY FARM FOR SALE. —320 acres, near Dover Plains, Harlem Railroad, three hours from New-York.

H. E. HUGHSON, No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Payments in good shape.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—FOR sale, on Mount Hope, within five minutes of Tremont Station, a very desirable Winter house, with nineteen city lots, all in perfect order. Will be sold for far less than its value.

Also, a number of small places, all within five or ten minutes of the station. Tremont is one of the healthiest places in the county, has excellent schools, and churches of all denominations. Land is rapidly increasing in value in this locality. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 103 Broadway.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.—A farm within three miles of Princeton, N. J., containing 130 acres, with elegant and substantial mansion and out-buildings, on principal highway; fine views; land under high cultivation; buildings cost nearly the price asked for the entire property; special reasons for an immediate sale. H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—Seventy acres fine land for sale in Paterson, forty miles from New-York, one mile from depot on Harlem Railroad.

H. E. HUGHSON, No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

$20,000 PROFIT.—A PLOT OF OVER thirty acres, lying on the Harlem Railroad, only nineteen miles from New-York, at a depot, can be bought at a price that will show the above profit, at least. ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE, JR.—WESTCHESTER and Putnam County real estate offices, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.—Farms, dwellings and country-seats bought, sold and exchanged and rented in the above counties. Mortgages cashed, money loaned, and investments made on City and country property.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE THREE-STORY marble front house, at No. 251 West 54th-st., with the rare opportunity to buy elegant furniture, all imported from Paris; also, fine Moquette and Brussels carpets, pier glass, Chickering piano, clocks, and all the necessary household goods, in use only one year. Offered by the present occupant, who will dispose thereof at a low price on account of his removal to Europe. Apply at any time before 12 o'clock noon, or between 6 and 8 P. M., on the premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON 5TH-AV., near 30th-st.—A handsome, four-story high-stoop brown stone house; full size; furnished in the most gorgeous style; will be rented to a first-class tenant for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED, FOR one and a half years, a first-class four-story high stoop full size brown-stone house, in East 19th-st., near the Clarendon Hotel; rent reasonable to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

FIFTH-AV.—TO LET, FULLY FURNISHED, No. 337 5th-av., just above 33d-st.; can be had for six, twelve, or eighteen months; to a responsible tenant very reasonable terms can be offered. Permits from F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

IN GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, FIVE minutes from Metropolitan Hotel, a large furnished room for one or two gentlemen; rent moderate to unexceptionable party. No. 4 Varick-place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

CHOICE BUSINESS LOCATIONS TO LEASE

UP-TOWN,

BY WARD & OGDEN.

The following desirable property can be leased on favorable terms for business purposes, and is well adapted for the dry goods, piano-forte, sewing machine and other lines of trade:

Union-square, (west side,) house and lot, 80x150 feet.
Union-square, (east side,) house and lot, 26x125 feet.
Un on-square, (south side,) house and lot, 25x119 ft.
14th-st., near Union-square, house and lot, 27x129 ft.
14th-st., near Union-square, house and lot, 25x119 ft.
15th-st., near Union-square, house and lot, 25x103 ft.
16th-st., near Union-square, house and lot, 25x150 ft.
17th-st., near Union-square, house and lot, 25x100 ft.
Fifth-av., near 19th-st., house and lot, 28x160 feet.
Fifth-av., near 17th-st., house and lot, 29 6x100 feet.

Further particulars regarding the above upon application at our office.

Broadway, corner 17th-st., Union-square.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY STORE.—TO LET OR lease, No. 473 Broadway, through to Mercer-st.; four stories and basement; very choice location; moderate rent; possession Jan. 1. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM-power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A country residence, with water view, on Long Island Sound or Narragansett Bay; buildings to be in good condition and pleasant neighborhood. Address ADDISON, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, within two hours from New-York, a house and three or more acres of land; price not to exceed $8,000. Address or apply to H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

WANTED—IMPROVED WESTERN LAND, Iowa preferred, in exchange for desirable Westchester County lots of considerable value; fine Hudson Riverviews. ALBERT BELLAMY, 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone-picker house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned,

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee, No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION, OF BRICK HOUSE AND LOTS, ON PRESIDENT AND BOND STS.

JOHNSON & MILLER will positively sell at auction, without reserve, On WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Sales-room of WALTERS, THOMAS & CO., No. 391 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Charles M. Earle, Esq., referee, the following valuable property, viz.:

PRESIDENT-STREET—N. s., 95 feet north-west of Bond-st., seven desirable lots. On lot No. 177 there is a good three-story and basement brick dwelling-house.

BOND-STREET—N. w. s., beginning 60 feet south-east of President-st., two valuable lots.

TERMS—Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

For maps, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and to CHAS. M. EARLE, Esq., referee, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—THE BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against LOUIS L. TODD and MARY ELIZABETH, his wife, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above entitled action, I, James H. Coleman, the referee in said judgment named, will expose to sale at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 1st day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All those three certain lots of land situated in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, distant 325 feet westerly from the south-westerly corner of Tenth-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street seventy-five feet, thence southerly and parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, thence easterly along the said centre line of the block seventy-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1871. JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee.

CULLEN & MCGOWAN, attorneys for plaintiffs.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDnesday, Nov. 22, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, JR., ESQ., REFEREE, The three-story and cellar frame house and lot on the east side of 4th-av., 76 feet 3 inches south of 119th-st.; lot 25x90 feet. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

ADJOINING CITY LINE OF RAHWAY. —Executor's sale—New house, barn, and farm of seventeen acres, high, splendid land, formerly belonging to Smith Woodruff, deceased, will be sold at auction Feb. 16, 1872, if not previously disposed of at private sale; great bargain; will cut up well; terms very easy; large amount on mortgage. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BANKRUPT SALE.—UNITED STATES District Court for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM JOHNSTON, an involuntary bankrupt.—By virtue and in pursuance of an order made in said proceedings at a Court of Bankruptcy, held at the United States Court-room, in the City of Buffalo, in said district, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1871, present, Hon. Nathan K. Hall, Judge—I, William H. Ross Lewin, the assignee of said bankrupt, duly appointed in said proceedings, shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises hereinafter described, No. 436 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises to wit: All that certain house and lot of land and premises situated on the south-westerly corner of Greenwich and Vestry streets, in the Fifth Ward of the City of New-York, within the bounds, and containing as follows to wit: Commencing at the point of intersection of the southerly line or side of Vestry-street with the westerly line or side of Greenwich-street; running thence westerly along the southerly side of Vestry-street, eighty feet, to the wall of the house now known as No. 51 Vestry-street, now or late belonging to the estate of Samuel Thompson, deceased; thence southerly along the said wall, twenty-five feet; thence easterly, parallel with Vestry-street, eighty feet, to the westerly side of Greenwich-street; thence northerly, along the westerly side of Greenwich-street, to the point or place of beginning, the southerly wall of the house on said lot being a party wall, and the southern boundary line of said lot running through the centre of said party wall.—Dated Rochester, Oct. 25, 1871.

WILLIAM H. ROSS LEWIN, Assignee, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Flushing, the house and grounds of William P. Mellen, on the corner of Broadway and Bowne-av.; house 44x40, three stories and basement, with piazza front and rear; gas throughout, hot and cold water, laundry, bath-room and closet, furnace and range; excellent well and large cistern; nearly two acres, with fruit and vegetable garden and handsome lawn; house may be examined at all times before sale; $12,000 may remain on bond and mortgage.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE ENGLISH BOOKS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY,
Have now ready
A CATALOGUE
OF A
MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION
OF
STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED ENGLISH BOOKS.
SELECTED IN EUROPE DURING THE PAST SUMMER EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE.

The greater part of the books are in choice bindings, by Hayday, Riviere, Bedford, Andy Griere, and other artists of eminence, and the illustrated works were specially selected with regard to the condition of the plates.

Sent free by mail on application.

VICK'S
FLORAL
GUIDE FOR 1872

OVER ONE HUNDRED PAGES—Printed in **Two Colors**, on superb TINTED PAPER. —**Four Hundred Engravings of Flowers, Plants and Vegetables**, with Descriptions, and TWO COLORED PLATES.—Directions and Plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, &c.—The handsomest and best **Floral Guide** in the World.—All for **Ten Cents**, to those who think of buying Seeds.—Not a quarter the cost—200,000 sold of 1871. Address

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

"'TIS NOT FOR BEAUTY I WOULD WED."—One of the most charming songs lately issued. The words by Pauline Wood and music by H. Mollenhauer. Price, 35 cents. For sale at all music-stores.

"'Tis not for beauty I would wed,
Its charm will but enchant the eye;
The heart that's but on beauty fed
Will change shou'd e'er that beauty die."

MOLLENHAUER & ELSS, Publishers,
No. 43 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

PERSONAL.

TO JOHN WILSON, ROBERT STEEL, and EDWARD CLAYPOOL, their wives and families, (if any such there be,) and the representatives of the said WILSON, STEEL, and CLAYPOOL, and their wives and families (if any:)

Take notice, that the late Dr. WILLIAM HENDERSON, of Londonderry, Ireland, by his will dated the 31st December, 1832, bequeathed to his nephew, John Wilson, of Brooklyn, near New-York, painter and glazier, the sum of £150, if living, at his (testator's) death; and in case of his death, leaving a wife and family, testator directed that said sum should be invested for the use of such wife for her life, and after her death to be divided among said John Wilson's children.

The said Dr. Henderson also bequeathed to his nephew, Robert Steel, therein described as "only child of Capt. Robert Long Steel, by testator's sister, Nancy Henderson," and whose christian name he believed to be Robert, therefore residing with his uncle, Mr. Edward Claypool, Accountant, Princess-street, Philadelphia, the sum of £300, and in case of his death, leaving a wife and family, testator directed that said sum should be invested for the use of such wife for her life, and after her death to be divided among the said Robert Steel's children. But in case his said nephew should die unmarried and without issue, testator directed that £150 of said bequest should be given to said Mr. Edward Claypool, if alive, and in case of his death, that sum should be divided between his wife and children.

The said Dr. Henderson died in the month of March, 1846, and said legacies of £150 and £300 were shortly afterward lodged by his executors in the Court of Chancery, in Ireland, and invested in Government stock, and same now remains in said Court, and amount to the sum of £919 19s. 4d. Government stock, and £27 2s. 10d. cash, or thereabouts.

Now, said legatees, (if living, and, if dead,) their wives and families, (if any,) or their legal personal representatives, and all persons having any claim in respect of said legacies are required to furnish to Mr. Townley William Hardman, No. 2 Foster-place, Dublin, Ireland, solicitor, the particulars of such, their claim, on or before the 20th of January, 1872, with their names, address, and description, together with documentary evidence of their title.

And, in case of no such claim being made within the time aforesaid, application will, after said date, be made to the Court of Chancery, in Ireland, to order that said stock and cash may be transferred to Mrs. Mary Anne Jane Bellamy Henderson, widow and personal representative of John Bellamy Henderson, deceased, who was sole residuary legatee of said Dr. William Henderson.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1871.

TOWNLEY WILLIAM HARDMAN,
Solicitor for the said Mrs. Henderson,
No. 2 Foster-place, Dublin, Ireland.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF one THOMAS HOWSE, carpenter, parents residing in No. 25 East John-st., Glasgow, please call at Robert Henderson's, No. 297 Mott-st., New-York, to see a relative from Glasgow.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that the agreement made between the undersigned, JAMES BUCHAN and R. C. BUCHAN, comprising the firm of James Buchan & Co., of the one part, and BENJAMIN B. BLEWETT, of the other part, whereby there was granted to said Blewett, upon certain conditions, the exclusive right and license to sell a certain carbolic soap and other carbolic compounds manufactured by said James Buchan & Co., which said right afterward inured to and was exercised by the firm of Bowman & Blewett, of which said Benjamin B. Blewett was a member, has been terminated by mutual consent of said James Buchan & Co. and said Bowman & Blewett, and by the non-fulfillment of the terms of said agreement by said Blewett, and notice to him by said James Buchan or R. C. Buchan. And further notice is hereby given that neither the said Benjamin B. Blewett nor the said Bowman & Blewett have now the right or license, exclusive or otherwise, to sell any goods made by the said James Buchan & Co. They are not, nor are either of them, in any manner, the agents of said Buchan & Co., or either of said company, and have no right, in any manner, to use the name of said Buchan & Co.

(Signed) BOWMAN & BLEWETT.
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Nov. 1, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
THIRD DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1871.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, (section 63, act July 13, 1866,) I have made the following seizures, at the dates and places named below, for violation of the United States Revenue laws, viz.: 500 cigars, with cigar forms, at No. 29 Bayard-st., Oct. 12, 1871—cause, no license; 1 cask Bourbon whisky and 10 gallons sherry wine, found at No. 28 Ludlow-st.—cause, no license to retail liquors. Any parties claiming said goods are hereby required to appear and make their claim within thirty days from the date of this notice; in default thereof the same will be sold according to law.

JOHN MCHARG, Collector.

AUCTION SALES.

AUGUST MARTENS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AUGUST MARTENS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the residence No. 36 West 15th-st., 10½ o'clock, parlor suites, piano-forte, bookcase, carpets, chamber, dining-room furniture, china, glassware and silver.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock, within their store:

410 cases Oranges, per steam-ship *Idaho*.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, and watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Continued BARGAINS in all DEPARTMENTS THIS WEEK. A complete line of

IMPORTED CLOAKS AND SACQUES,

FUR-TRIMMED and BRAIDED, just received, from

$15 TO $20 EACH.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.. GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 20, four cases of

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN SUITS,
COSTUMES,
CARRIAGE, AND
EVENING DRESSES,

Among which will be found some of the RICHEST and MOST MAGNIFICENT GOODS EVER IMPORTED, for sale at

VERY LOW PRICES.

Housekeeping Department.

On MONDAY NEXT we will offer a manufacturer's stock of FINE DAMASK BREAKFAST AND DINNER CLOTHS, from 2 to 6 YARDS LONG, with NAPKINS to match, in new and beautiful designs,

AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

ALSO,

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
QUILTS,
COUNTERPANES,
WHITE GOODS, AND
GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.

EMBROIDERED FRENCH SETS COLLARS AND CUFFS.
EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC BANDS.
EMBROIDERED LINEN CHEMISE BANDS, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FURS,

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S,

VIZ.:

SABLE, ERMINE, MINK,
BLACK MARTEN, CHINCHILLA,
SEAL,

And Many Special Novelties.

Fur, Sleigh and Lap Robes.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

CARPETS.

MOQUETTE, AXMINSTER, WILTON,
VELVET, BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.
200 PIECES ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Plain, Figured and Striped Terries,
Plain and Figured French Satins,
Tapestry Piano and Table Covers,
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Applique and Guipure Drop Curtains,
Window Hollands, Shades, Cornices,
&c.

Purchasers visiting the City are cordially invited to give our stock a careful examination, which will at all times be found very attractive, at the lowest prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner of 19th-st.
NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOATING IRON DOCK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 5, 1871.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Floating Iron Dock," will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 5th December, 1871, for furnishing materials, and doing the work, for the construction of a floating iron dock for the repair of naval vessels on their stations, agreeably to the plans, specifications and terms now in this office, and open for the inspection of all who desire to become bidders. This contract will be given only to bidders known to be thoroughly responsible, and competent for a work of this character, and good and sufficient security in the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, ($600,000,) besides the usual reservations of twenty per cent., will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof, and in the time prescribed therein, and further, that the dock, when completed, shall not fail in the purposes and objects set out in the contract, or to perform all that shall be therein required of it by reason, direct or indirect, in any default, neglect, or deficiency on the part of the contractor in not conforming to, and performing, of every particular, the terms, conditions, plans and specifications of said contract.

The right is reserved to reject any bids if their acceptance is not considered to be for the interest of the Government.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
U. S. ARMY, ARMY BUILDING,
CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.
NEW-YORK, NOV. 20, 1871.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1871, for the following Subsistence Stores, viz.:

100 barrels Pork, "P. M."
1,000 pounds Bacon, Breakfast.
5,000 pounds Hams, Sugar Cured.
3,000 pounds Lard, "Leaf."
1,000 pounds Beef, Smoked.
500 barrels Flour.
100 barrels Flour, Extra Family.
10,000 pounds Beans, "P. M."
5,000 pounds Rice, Carolina.
20,000 pounds Coffee, Rio, Green.
5,000 pounds Coffee, Java, Green.
20,000 pounds Sugar, Yellow, equal to Stuart's "C."
5,000 pounds Sugar, Cut Loaf.
5,000 pounds Sugar, Granulated.
5,000 pounds Sugar, Crushed.
5,000 gallons Vinegar.
5,000 pounds Candles, Ada.
20,000 pounds Soap.
16,000 pounds Salt.
1,000 pounds Pepper, Black.

The usual conditions. Apply for information at this office.

WM. W. BURNS,
Major and C. S., U. S. A.

REWARDS.

A SUITABLE REWARD WILL BE given for any information leading to the identification of the carman who took the trunks and household effects from No. 60 Laight-st., on Monday morning last, Nov. 13, at about 7 o'clock, and answering to the following description: A rather stout man, probably fifty years of age; wore whiskers, sprinkled with gray; black hair, inclined to curl; had on a low black cloth hat, brown coat and blue overalls; he drove a two-wheeled furniture truck painted red; had a small dark-bay horse.

H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

$100 REWARD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1871.

One hundred dollars reward will be paid at this office for information on which the arrest and conviction may be procured of any persons who were present aiding and abetting in the rescue of Owen Geoghegan from the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Dowley, on the night of Nov. 6 near the corner of 15th-st. and Avenue B, New-York City.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
No. 41 Chambers-st.

$3,000 REWARD FOR THE RECOVery of goods (black and fancy silks) taken from the Bonded Warehouse in Laight-st., some time between SATURDAY NIGHT and WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov 11 and 15.

H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOVES. STOVES.

A great variety of self-feeding base-burning, parlor, office and heating stoves for stores, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.

R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st.,
Opposite Washington Market.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS TWO SITTINGS, floor or gallery, in Dr. Hall's Church, 5th-av., corner 19th-st. Address W. B., Box 247 Post-office.

JOBBING ROOMS.

TO MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
EAST SIDE OF THE CITY.
COME AND SEE.

The largest stock of SILK and MILLINERY GOODS in this City, cheap.

SPECIALTIES:
VELVETS, VELVETEENS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
REPS, GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, SASHES, LACES, HATS, BONNETS, &c., &c.

Desirable scarce goods can be found here.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

CANTRELL'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
NO. 241 4TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON
Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

No. 620 Fifth-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

INSTRUCTION.—TWO OR THREE BOYS can be boarded, and will receive especial care, and training at the Classical School and Kindergarten, No. 1,099 Myrtle-av., corner of Lewis-av., Brooklyn. Term commences the day on which the pupil enters.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MASS.—An old and well-established Seminary for both sexes. Winter term commences Dec. 6 and continues thirteen weeks. For rooms or catalogue apply to E. COOKE, Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 12 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av. Private lessons in singing, piano-forte and harp; French and painting classes.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1 Winthrop-place; testimonials from the Faculties of New-York University and Yale College. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 8. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILdren; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MR. MAURER, (LATE OF PARIS,) ARCHItectural draughtsman, designer, &c., will receive a few pupils for lessons in drawing. Address No. 24 Amity-st.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18. No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,370 Broadway, near 38th-st.; collegiate, English and primary; fifteen years' experience; highest references.

A TUTOR OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN EUrope and America wishes additional pupils. Classics, modern languages, &c. Address BEDE, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS; ages five to twelve. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT BOARDING School for ten young ladies, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury, near Red Bank, N. J.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N.Y."

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A PRIVATE TUTOR, (MALE,) for a boy of sixteen, to be thoroughly instructed in the English branches; also, in the German and French languages. Apply, with testimonials, at No. 135 West 14th-st., on Tuesday, before 12 M.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN DEsires to find a position as daily governess for English and music for a young lady, who, by character, education and social culture, is eminently fitted for the position. Address R. S. H., No. 3 East 48th-st.

A GERMAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATE teacher will give his services in exchange for board to any family of high respectability; highest references. Address L. C., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRM HAVING AN ESTABLISHED business in this City, wants a partner, (either active or special,) with capital.

Said business is a branch of the dry goods trade, pays liberal profits, and can be largely increased. Address BUSINESS, *Times* Office, and give real name and address.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST PAPER-hanging establishments on Broadway, now doing an excellent business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to Messrs. WILLIS & BAKER, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York City.

A GRAND CHANCE.—FOR SALE, AN easy and well paying photograph gallery; old established. For particulars, address G. S. CORWIN, No. 414 Grand-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A PROFITABLE PRINTING business, including steam-engine, presses, type, &c.; established twenty-five years; rare chance for beginners. Address PRINTER, No. 62 Centre-st.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.—A perfect brick yard, eligibly situated; four machines. For full particulars apply to DAVID F. VAN DEVENTER, Keyport, N. J.

DISTILLERY AND 40 LOTS AT MORRISania for sale. H. E. HUGHSON, No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GOLD CHAIN BRACELET, ON SUNday, near or in St. Paul M. E. Church, 4th-av. Liberal reward paid for its return to CASHIER, No. 245 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LADY OF THE HIGHEST REspectability, having had a house of her own for many years, desires a position as house-keeper in a first-class hotel or other first-class establishment; is exceedingly active and intelligent; speaks French and German; refers to business men of standing; is responsible and reliable. Address A. N. M., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECtable Protestant widow woman; a family, or a few ladies or gentlemen's washing; all kinds of fine muslins done; fluting done by machine; best of reference; terms moderate. Mrs. MOORE, No. 309 West 44th-st., near 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a Scotch Protestant young woman; very respectable, and excellent laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; best country or City testimonials at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A WELSH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as thorough chamber-maid, parlor-maid or to do chamber-work and waiting; very respectable; very best City testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a cook's situation; very respectable, and very good cook; excellent baker; understands the care of milk and butter; country or City; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A FIRST-class schmstress; an excellent operator; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; permanent employment desired; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 490 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining a situation for a very competent girl in a small private family as waitress and chamber-maid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 160 West 21st-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, to take care of grown children or wait on a lady; good City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands English and French cooking and marketing thoroughly; unexceptionable City reference. Address A. K., Box No. 49 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and laundress, or chamber-maid and waitress; best of City references. Call at No. 342 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; will assist in chamber-work; City or country; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and machine and puffing; has got the very best of City references from her last place. Call at 5 East Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH cook, a real cordon bleu, together with her daughter as ladies' maid; understands dress-making and dressing the hair; are both very recommendable persons. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as first-class laundress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as first-class seamstress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as waitress in a small family; is neat, capable and obliging; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 155 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; Brooklyn or New-York; best City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged American lady in some good family in any position not menial; cares not for salary. Call on or address A. B., No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress and chamber-maid, or to assist with the waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamber-work or to assist with washing, or take care of children. Call at No. 156 West 41st-st., near Broadway.

S. & E. V. ODELL

Supply employers in the City or country with reliable

SERVANTS,

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.

NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING, obliging girl to do general house-work, or chamber-work and waiting in a small family. Apply at No. 329 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse to grown children; is a good plain sewer; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION; WILL assist in the washing; country or City; very respectable; very good cook and baker; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her house, No. 209 West 28th-st., rear house, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches; City reference as to capability. Call at No. 123 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; no objection to a private boarding-house; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chamber-maid; five years' unexceptionable reference from last employer. Apply at No. 208 41st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent colored girl as chamber-maid; excellent City references. Apply at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City references. Apply at No. 159 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

THE EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY fully investigate the character of servants whom they furnish to City or Country employers. No. 721 6th-av., branch office.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED cooks, waiters, laundresses, chamber-maids, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av. Supplied at the shortest notice.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress a situation in a private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 410 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, having excellent City reference, a situation. Call at No. 310 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer and ironer in a small family; five years' City reference. Apply for two days at No. 42 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant laundress; good references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waitress; understands her duties perfectly. Apply at No. 446 East 30th-st., corner of 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITuation as chamber-maid and seamstress; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 131 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook; has the very best of references from last place. Call at No. 451 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl, lately landed, to do general house-work. Apply at No. 239 West 27th-st., top floor, front.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, families', ladies' and gentlemen's washing, at her house by the dozen; linens done in superior style; reliable, prompt and trustworthy. Call or address No. 140 West 41st-st., top floor, corner Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WORK BY the day or week at dress-making or family sewing; can trim dresses; folds, button holes, flouncing, sewing in general. Call or address No. 351 West 41st-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, A situation; has two and a half years' City reference from her former employer, who can be seen; is capable of taking charge of an infant or growing children. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a lady's or gentleman's washing; thoroughly understands washing, ironing and fluting in all their branches. Address Mrs. DUFFY, 425 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as infant's nurse or to take care of growing children; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 201 West 29th-st.

WANTED.—A GOOD PLAIN SEWER, WHO can finish off dresses well, would go out by the day or week, on reasonable terms. Call or address No. 241 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, washing and ironing by the dozen or month at her house. Call at No. 204 West 32d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as professed cook in City or country; best reference. Apply at No. 132 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; competent, willing and obliging; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 31 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; is willing and obliging; will be found competent; can furnish good City reference. Apply at No. 118 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COMPETent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 139 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will do house-work in a small family; best reference. Call or address at No. 160 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent child's nurse; will make herself generally useful; excellent City references. Call at No. 200 West 42d-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSmaker and seamstress; City reference. Call for two days at No. 171 West 18th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN OF EXPERIence, a situation as housekeeper or to take care of an invalid lady; could take charge of grown-up children and make herself generally useful; none but first-class families need apply; good references can be given. Can be seen at No. 107 West 17th-st. every day this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY competent woman as nurse; thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; is particularly suited to the care of an infant; many years' best City references. Apply at No. 119 West 19th-st., where she can be seen until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as cook; understands meats, soups and game; is an excellent baker; willing to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 60 East 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl, a situation as first-class waitress; is fully competent to take charge of the silver; or would do chamber-work if required; is a good plain sewer; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 150 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands meats, soups, game, and desserts of all kinds; most excellent City reference; will do the coarse washing; no objection to the country. Apply at 241 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation; can take the place of a man waiter; has the very best of City reference from parties who can be seen. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, FRENCH Protestant, a situation to take charge of an infant or of one or two growing children; is able to teach, having a good education. Apply at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent middle-aged woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel; best of City reference. Call at No. 149 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German girl as first-class laundress in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and to do fine washing; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at present employer's for two days, No. 50 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent seamstress, an excellent operator; understands the care of children, or will do light chamber work; best City references. Call or address No. 95 1st-av., in the fancy-store, between 52d and 53d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by an English woman accustomed to a kitchen-maid and the entire management of the kitchen; the best of City references. Address No. 251 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY recommended seamstress as dress-maker and lady's maid; understands cutting, fitting and all kinds of family sewing; a first-class operator. Call or address No. 208 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as first-class laundress; would have no objection to assist with the chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 122 West 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; single man; long experience in the business; sober, willing and obliging; no objections to the country; best reference from last employer. Address R. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man; thoroughly understands his business and the care of horses; is willing and obliging; wages moderate; good reference. Address E. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single Englishman; understands care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good City driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; is good milker; will be found willing and obliging; the best City reference. Address J., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a first-class private family; English Protestant; competent in all his duties; best of references. Address J. R., Box No. 43 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; unexceptionable reference. Address E. G., Box No. 77 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A LAD, A SITUATION OF some kind; always been accustomed to drive a doctor's buggy, and understands waiting. Call or address ADVERTISER, No. 721 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, GROOM AND gardener's situation by a single man, Protestant; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 105 Prince-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his duties perfectly; has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 1,282 Broadway, grocery-store, corner of 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman, with unexceptionable reference, which will bear strict investigation, a situation. Call or address J. J., at Coleman's saddlery, No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; has six years' reference; is strong and willing to do anything for an honest living. Address GARDENER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a reliable, steady single man in a private family; no objection to the country; excellent City references. Call or address No. 21 East 16th-st., in drug-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS willing to work and make himself useful, a situation in a store; can be well recommended. Address G. T. R., No. 474 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands all branches of hot and cold houses, fresh flowers and vegetables, laying out and drainage; will care for horse and cow; middle age; best reference. Address M. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent man (English;) has best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Apply or address W. B., stable No. 5 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly competent; best City references. Address MAC, Box No. 16 Up-town Advertisement Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER or gardener; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; English; good reference. Address F., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a sober Protestant young man; has City reference. Call at No. 208 6th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH coachman; is a Protestant; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, a situation in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Scotchman as coachman, farmer or useful man; two and a half years' reference from last employer. Call or address ANDREW, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Scotchman; has had long experience with horses, also road horses; has excellent references. Call or address B. C., No. 165 Grand-st.

AN ENGLISH LAW WRITER DEsires employment; will engage for full or part time, or desk room. Apply to STUDENT, No. 243 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COACHman; thoroughly honest, sober and capable; willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to W. J. A. FULLER, No. 329 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, TWENTY-eight years of age, and single, a situation as coachman; first-class City reference. Inquire at No. 274 6th-av., for J. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has four years' good City references from his last employer. Address H. M., No. 2 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English coachman and groom; seven years' good City reference. Call or address P. S., harness-store, No. 37 Union-square.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—WHOLESALE CARPET SALESman; must be young, energetic, ambitious, and with large acquaintance; salary first year moderate; chance, an excellent one for the right man. Apply, with references, to Box No. 75 Post-office.

WANTED—MAN OR LAD TO ATTEND furnace, errands, and general work about a private residence. Apply at No. 135 West 14th-st., about 9 o'clock A. M. Bring reference.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE FANCY-goods store, a boy to learn the business; salary first year, $150. Apply to Box No. 4,879 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY acquainted in fine groceries, to attend an up-town store. Address, for two days, with reference, JOHNSON, Station F.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

MACHINERY.

TO COMB MACHINISTS.—WANTED, offers of the newest machinery in America for cutting combs of all kinds. Apply to S. R. STEWART & CO., Aberdeen Comb-works, Aberdeen, Scotland. Should this meet the eye of O. B. Gallup, formerly in their service, he is requested to communicate with Messrs. STEWART & CO.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Dec. 2
PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Jan. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin............$125 | Second cabin............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

EGYPT, GRACE, Saturday, Nov. 25, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 8:30 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct; Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 22	Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16
Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 29	Java, Wednesday, Dec. 20
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6	Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 23
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13	

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Thursday, Nov. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Nov. 25, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Dec. 2, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Dec. 9, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Nov. 4.	INDIA,	Saturday, Nov. 25.
Wednesday, Nov. 8.	IOWA,	Wednesday, Nov. 29
Saturday, Nov. 11,	BRITANNIA,	Saturday, Dec. 2.
Saturday, Nov. 18.	ANGLIA,	Saturday, Dec. 9.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

For the accommodation of its patrons and the public, the Anchor Line have opened a branch office at No. 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station West, North and South can be purchased at lowest rates.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	Dec. 2, 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC	Dec. 16, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Nov. 22, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JAS. PRICE	Nov. 29, at 7½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE	Dec. 1, at ——.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN	Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 23, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH	Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER	Jan. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman	Friday, Nov. 24
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Satur., Dec. 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken	Tuesday, Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Satur., Dec. 23

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Nov. 29—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 27.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Dec. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, Nov. 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Nov. 30.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Dec. 7.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st.. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-St., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FOR SALE AT NINETY-TWO AND ONE-HALF AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY

John J. Cisco & Son, No. 59 Wall-st.

10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

GAS-LIGHT COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS, being a first lien on the entire Gas-works. Interest coupons payable January and July. For sale on favorable terms by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 43 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE

STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 155 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1871.

At the election of Directors, held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing four years:

A. A. LOW, HORACE GRAY, A. GRACIE KING, EDWARD HAIGHT, EDGAR B. RICHARDS, B. H. HUTTON, and A. L. SOULARD.

And the following gentlemen were elected inspectors of the next election: ISAAC D. COLE, JR., EDWARD HEN, and JAMES WILLS.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, DAYTON OGDEN was unanimously re-elected President, ANDREW L. SOULARD Vice-President, and J. K. VAN RENSSELAER was appointed Secretary.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of **$140,000** of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

Hon. WM. McMASTER, President.
H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., Vice-President.
H. S. STRATHY, Esq., Cashier.
CAPITAL, $6,000,000, GOLD.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Represented by WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 37 William-st.

TAPSCOTT'S

British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s Bank, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available on any part of the continent of Europe.

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 SOUTH-ST.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 34 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

CHOICE 10 PER CENT. BONDS OF towns, counties and school districts, for sale at prices that will pay investor 10 to 20 per cent., free of Government tax.

FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000

5-20 BONDS

WILL BE REDEEMED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN DECEMBER NEXT.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into

Peoria and Rock Island First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already **COMPLETED,** and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, **$1,500,000,** is less than **$16,500** per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul, 578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

Nearly half the entire loan has already been sold.

They are coupon bonds, **$1,000** each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
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TRUSTEES:

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JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

FIVE PER CENT. interest allowed on deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow interest on all balances (of five per cent.)

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to the Trustees, care of R. S. Watson, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Nov. 24, 1871, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1871.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1871.

CAUTION.

Stolen from the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, this day, ONE HUNDRED AND ONE BONDS, of $1,000 each, of the Monticello Railroad Company—No. 1, and Nos. 301 to 400 inclusive.

The public is cautioned against negotiating these bonds, or any bonds of this Railroad Company, none having as yet been issued by said Company.

J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President, Trustee.

WANTED—CITY OF MILWAUKEE OVERdue bonds; Steubenville & Indiana Railroad 6 per cent. bonds. H. B. FRY, No. 12 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE BY AUCTION of good hand-made HORSE EQUIPMENTS, embracing a fine assortment of A 1 articles appertaining to the horse, in great variety, viz.: Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Blankets, Lap Robes, Bits; an extra fine assortment of Whips, and all other articles usually found in a first-class stock of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC SADDLERY, to be sold on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock, at the store NO. 1,304 BROADWAY, between 35th and 36th sts., by order of

M. A. LOWDEN, Administratrix of R. Lowden.

JOHN N. VEDDER, AUCTIONEER, Ten years with the late HENRY H. LEEDS. Stock now on exhibition, with catalogue.

HARNESS—LIGHT SINGLE AND DOUBLE harness, coach, express, truck and farm harness of our own manufacture: also, very fine harness of the celebrated make of Mr. P. Trainor, which we will sell at extremely low prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren-st., corner of College-place.

FOR SALE—PRICE $1,200—A YOUNG *Volunteer* mare of great promise, raised by the present owner and just from the country; sold for want of use, and subject to veterinary examination. Apply at private stable, No. 50 West 10th-st., from 9 to 10 A. M.

HORSE BLANKETS—OF ALL KINDS, cheaper than ever; also, buffalo robes, bear and wolf robes, at extremely low prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren-st., corner of College-place.

HORSE BLANKETS.—HORSE BLANKETS for carriage and stable use; lap robes, whips, &c.; the best goods in the market, at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st.

BLANKETS, BUFFALO,

Fur and Plush Carriage Robes. No. 103 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, on second floor, in 30th-st., near Madison-av., to rent to a single gentleman; house and appointments first-class; family private; no other rooms rented. Address, with name, M. C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A WIDOW-LADY WOULD LET A SECOND floor of five large rooms, comfortably furnished, with or without board, to a small family, on very moderate terms, or to two respectable men and wives. Call at No. 763 2d-av., near 41st-st.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE—RICHLY and newly-furnished rooms for gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, with or without board; location first-class; references required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—A SMALL FAMILY of adults would let second and third floors, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; terms reasonable.

SUPERIOR SUITE OF ROOMS, TOgether or separately; private table if desired; bath, &c.; terms moderate to permanent parties; references. No. 46 East 21st-st.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of rooms; location desirable, opposite Hoffman House, and adjoining St. James'.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, NO. 32 WEST 26th-st., will let one large, handsomely-furnished room, without board.

A HANDSOME PAIR OF ROOMS, with board for a couple, may be had at No. 29 West 18th-st. Good reference required.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentlemen; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM FURnished, to gentlemen. Apply at No. 255 4th-av.; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT the first-class house, No. 19 East 49th-st.; unexceptionable references exchanged.

SINGLE AND LARGE ROOMS ON fourth floor, with superior board, 53 West 33d-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child twelve years old; east side of Broadway preferred. Address HUNT, Box No. 167 *Times* Office, stating price, location, &c.

HOTELS.

LELANDS' NEW STURTEVANT House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York, with elevator; board, with room, $3 50 per day.; American plan. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Chartered by the United States.)

DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.

No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

The United States has made this bank perfectly safe. Investments made in Government securities.

Investments are NOT ALLOWED in State, County, City or Railroad Securities.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.

FOUR PER CENT. allowed from date of deposit, on sums of $50 and upward, withdrawn before January or July.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued. Interest compounded if not withdrawn.

These certificates are as safe as registered bonds; are payable on demand with interest due; are promptly available throughout the United States, and are a very convenient and popular form of investment.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City if desired.

Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

No. 166 Nassau-st., (Sun Building,) opposite City Hall, New-York.

INTEREST (six per cent.) commencing on the *first of every month,* instead of the quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3. Also Monday and Saturday evenings, from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary. JOHN H. LYON, President.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

Chartered by the United States.

NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposits paid on demand, with interest due.

Send for circular. SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $10,004,887 74.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1. Assets, $2,628,243 60; surplus, $201,822 96.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER,

DEALER AND BROKER

In stocks and bonds of every description,

NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange a specialty for many years.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 3, 1871.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 2, 1871, the stockholders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of $60,000 in cash, being 30 per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 166 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December, 1871, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the Chicago fire.

In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced 30 per cent. of its par value.

WM. A. ANDERSON, President.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer-books of this Company are closed until Dec. 4, 1871.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

WHITTEMORE & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD STOCKS, &c.

Collections made promptly in all parts of Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 12, inclusive. By order of the Board,

HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON AS MIGNON—WEDNESDAY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 22, AT 8.

FOURTEENTH (14) SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

First time in New-York of

MIGNON.

Grand opera, in four acts. Music by Ambroise Thomas.

Words by MM. Carre and Barbier.

Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON......as......MIGNON

Mlle. LEON DUVAL, Mlle. RONCONI, M. CAPOUL, M. JAMET, M. LYALL, Signor COLETTI.

MAX MARETZEK..Musical Director and Conductor

New scenery by Messrs. Lewis and Dufloc. New costumes from Mr. Harris, London; also Mme. Macchi and M Petrilli, of New-York. New properties by Signor Abbiati, &c. New furniture from Herts & Co.

GRAND CHORUS, ORCHESTRA, BALLET.

Stage Manager..........Signor Barili
Maitre de Ballet..........M. Von Hamme

FRIDAY, 24TH, MIGNON (second time.)

SATURDAY, NOV. 25, Fifth Nilsson Matinee, MIGNON.

Seats now at the Academy; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—OWENS.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF MR. JOHN E. OWENS,

Who will appear

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½, in his two great specialties,

—SOLON SHINGLE.—

Also, as JOSHUA BUTTERBY, in Tom Taylor's popular comedy of THE VICTIMS.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre; also, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, MR. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.

P. T. BARNUM'S

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.

P. T. BARNUM..........PROPRIETOR
W. C. COUP..........MANAGER

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.

VISITED BY 20,000 DAILY.

A stupendous aggregation of seven superior exhibitions in one, all for only one price of admission, viz.: 50 cents; children under ten, half price. A few reserved chairs, 25 cents extra. Open EVERY DAY and EVENING, at the great Rink, 3d-av. and 63d-st., from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.

100,000 Curiosities. 500 Living Wild Animals.

DAN CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.

Fifty of the best Performers in the World.

SEVEN COLOSSAL SHOWS IN ONE.

Nothing like it ever seen on earth.

HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES commence at 2 and 8.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

DIVORCE!

The great drama of the times.

TWELFTH WEEK.

Characters by the brilliant new comedy company.

Thirteenth Matinée of DIVORCE, Saturday next.

SPECIAL DIVORCE MATINEE, THANKSGIVING DAY.

DOREMUS TO-NIGHT AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

SANTLEY! SANTLEY! SANTLEY!

Mr. George Dolby begs to announce TWO GRAND CONCERTS, STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 28, AND A GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 2.

VOCALISTS: MISS EDITH WYNNE, MME. PATEY, MR. W. H. CUMMINGS, MR. J. G. PATEY, AND

MR. SANTLEY.

Pianist and Conductor, Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.

Tickets may be obtained at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's music-store, No. 751 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall on and after THURSDAY, the 23d inst.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

HON. CARL SCHURZ

ON

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM,

AT

COOPER UNION,

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Dittons, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at Steinway Hall.

SOLOISTS.

Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, Alto.
Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH, Violin.
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ, Baritone.

A grand orchestra of seventy performers and the entire chorus of the Society.

Conductor, Dr. LEOP. DAMROSCH.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

Tickets to be had at:

Gust. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 39 Union-square.
Geo. Steck & Co.'s, No. 25 East 14th-st.
Arion Hall, Nos. 19 and 21 St. Mark's-place.

"JOSH BILLINGS."

THE INIMITABLE HUMORIST, WILL LECTURE ON "HOTELS," AT ST. PETER'S HALL,

West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21. Admission, 50 cents.

GREAT BARGAINS.—THE FAIR OF the Sisters of the Stranger, No. 4 Winthrop-place, has been a great success. They have many useful and beautiful articles left. These will be sold by AUCTION TO-NIGHT, sale to commence at 8 o'clock. Supply yourselves and help this great charity.

DOREMUS TO-NIGHT AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

MEETINGS.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Burchard Literary Association will be held in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) this evening, Nov. 21. Admission free.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1871, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION
EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per Share, payable Jan. 2 next.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 13th day of December, and reopened on the 3d day of January next.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. FARGO, Assistant Treasurer.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WARD E. ROBINSON, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Charles E. Scofield, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Ward E. Robinson, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey.—Dated Jersey City, the 17th day of November, A.D. 1871. C. E. SCOFIELD, Assignee,

n21-law3wTu No. 38 Montgomery-street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES R. GILMORE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James R. Gilmore, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, Sept. 1, 1871.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,

n14-law3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING,

THE GREAT DRAMATIC SUCCESS,

ROSEDALE.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

NEW COSTUMES, UNIFORMS, and the

FOLLOWING ARTISTS IN THE DISTRIBUTION:

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDARD, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss ISADORA CAMERON, Miss BLAISDELL, and others.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT.

Early application is respectfully recommended, as the announcement

STANDING ROOM ONLY

is made early each evening. Performance begins at 8 P. M. Carriages may be ordered at 11 P. M.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.

Demonstrative popular APPLAUSE.

Houses nightly crowded TO OVERFLOWING.

"LA GRANDE DUCHESSE" with AIMEE in the title role.

Owing to great demand the opera will be continued for a limited number of nights with new costumes and orchestra.

Saturday Matinee at 2.

"Le Pont des Soupirs" ready for production.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

CORNER 28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.

THIS MONDAY, NOV. 20, AND EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

COMEDY SEASON.

ANNIE LONSDALE,

AND HER GREAT COMBINATION COMEDY COMPANY,

IN NEW AND SPARKLING COMEDIES, AND ELEGANT CLASSICAL EXTRAVAGANZAS.

New and original comedy in three acts,

THE PET OF THE PUBLIC,

in which Annie Lonsdale will be supported by a full and powerful company.

ENTIRELY NEW CLASSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,

with new scenery, costumes and appointments.

BACCHUS. BACCHUS.

ANNIE LONSDALE

in the leading rôle, with an unexceptionable brilliant cast. See bills of the day. Seats secured three days in advance, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Rullmann's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the box office.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..........Manager

The Eminent Artists, HARRIGAN and HART.

Mlle. BONFANTI and BEAUTIFUL BALLET.

The RAYNORS, MAFFITT and BARTHOLEMEW.

THE WALHALLA PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN.

Mlle. GERALDINE and GEO. LEOPOLD, AND GREAT OLIO COMPANY.

PROGRAMME CHANGED NIGHTLY.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

GLOBE THEATRE—NO. 728 BROADWAY.

SAPPHO, THE FAIRY STAR.

"The genius of the age."—*London Times.*

In Brough's burlesque, PRINCE AMABEL.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

DOREMUS TO-NIGHT AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS OF THE NEW TROUPE OF ARTISTS.

A FRESH PROGRAMME OF WONDERS.

Beautiful Acts and Superb Feats by Miss Lucy Watson, Le Jeune Burt, Chas. Reed.

Diverting Performances by the Lee Brothers, Almonte and Seal. The surprising Athletes in their exciting contests of skill.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents; children to reserved seats, 50 cents.

STEINWAY HALL.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock.

GRAND GALA CONCERT of RUSSIAN POPULAR OPERATIC AND NATIONAL MUSIC,

Under the direction of the renowned Chef d'Orchestre, PRINCE GEORGE NICHOLAS GALITZIN.

Grand choral and orchestral combination of over ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS, and

The celebrated cornet soloist, Mr. J. LEVY

Assistant Musical Conductor, Mr. G. KARLBERG.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. For sale at the box-office; at No. 114 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701; Hall's, No. 761; and Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY, PRINCE GALITZIN'S CONCERTS, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 23.

MR. ALEXANDER WHITE,

of Chicago, has placed his entire collection of paintings on exhibition at the

LEAVITT ART-ROOMS,

No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st., comprising the master-pieces and gems of the

GREAT MODERN MASTERS.

The entire receipts from this exhibition will be devoted to the relief of the artists of Chicago. Exhibition 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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(The branch at No. 82 5th-av. removes up-town.)

The MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., has been incorporated in the BROOKLYN BRANCH, 102, 104 AND 106 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE.

DOREMUS TO-NIGHT AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

DOREMUS TO-NIGHT AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Belleport and Fire Place.

10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.

3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.

4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.

5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.

5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.

10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.

3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.

5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Nov. 10...2:00 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 10...6:00 A. M.
Saturday, 11th...2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 11th...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 14th...9:00 A. M.	Monday, 13th...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 16th...11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 15th...8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 18th...12:00 M.	Friday, 17th...9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st...2:00 P. M.	Monday, 20th...10:00 A. M.

FOR TROY DIRECT, LANDING AT ALBANY.—The elegant light draught steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., North River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 o'clock P. M., making certain connections with all the early trains for the North and West. Fare, 50 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY REGULAR LINE.—At 6 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, Spring-st., fare 50 cents, on alternate nights, steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT. Returning leave Troy at 7 P. M. and Albany at 8½ P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier 21 North River every TUESDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Positively the last week of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.

The Management having decided to comply with the request of the many admirers of these favorite artists, will devote this their last week to the representation of their famous and original roles in Tom Taylor's

TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

LOOK AT THE GREAT CAST.

Bob Brierly, (his original character,)	Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Emily St. Evremond, (her original character,)	Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Hawkshaw, (his original character,)	Mr. J. F. HAGEAN
Mr. Gibson, (his original character)	Mr. T. J. HIND
Jim Dalton	Mr. E. THORNE
Green Jones	Mr. M. W. FISKE
Melter Moss	Mr. C. W. BARRY
Maltby	Mr. S. B. DUFFIELD
May Edwards	Miss IONE BURKE

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AT 8.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

MONDAY, Nov. 27, will positively be produced T. C. De Leon's new drama called PARIS; OR DAYS OF THE COMMUNE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF G. L. FOX'S CELEBRATED SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME, HUMPTY DUMPTY, presented EVERY EVENING and Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, with a full corps of European artists.

The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY—Mons. MARTENS, Mme. MARTENS and Mlle. GRETCHEN—in their great specialties, Les Tyrolean Eccentricities and Le Duo des Chats.

ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MONONDO, CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA, THE ZIG-ZAGS, Signor CAPELLI, YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE VENUS, and the KIRALFY TROUPE OF HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

MR. SOTHERN in Tom Taylor's comedy of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST.

PERFORMANCE COMMENCES AT 8 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

DOREMUS TO-NIGHT AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FIRST APPEARANCE AT THIS THEATRE OF MISS SUSAN DENIN and MR. J. B. STUDLEY.

THIS EVENING AT 8.	Production of the new drama BLACK SHEEP. BLACK SHEEP. NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.
TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.	Mr. Levick's sensation drama of PALE JANET, WITH A SUPERIOR CAST.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

DOREMUS TO-NIGHT AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 8.

GRAND CONCERT

By COL. J. FISK, JR.'S, NINTH REGIMENT BAND, consisting of ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS. Herr CARL BERGMANN, MUSICAL DIRECTOR: Mr. D. L. DOWNING, LEADER.

The management take pleasure in announcing that they have secured the services of the brilliant young cantatrice, MISS CASSIE RENZ, who, upon this occasion, will sing the aria from "Riggoletto," introducing the unprecedented G SHARP which created such a sensation in musical circles last spring.

MLLES. THERESE CASTELLAN and ELIZA DE TRY, whose wonderful performances upon the violon and violoncelle have charmed the immense audiences of the Sunday-evening concerts at the Grand Opera-house, will appear in their national (Neapolitan) costume, and

MR. J. LEVY, the world-renowned cornet soloist.

Reserved seats, $1; admission, 50 cents.

Tickets for sale at No. 701 Broadway; Erie Ticket Office, corner Broadway and 23d-st., and at the Hall.

DOREMUS TO-NIGHT AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

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DOREMUS TO-NIGHT AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

LECTURES.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES

BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK, ILLUSTRATED BY APPARATUS, EXPERIMENTS AND ILLUMINATED REPRESENTATIONS ON THE LARGEST SCALE.

I. THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1871, *The Nature and Source of Light.* By HENRY MORTON, President of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.

II. THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1871, *The Chemistry of the Sun.* By Prof. G. F. BARKER, of Yale College, New-Haven, Conn.

III. THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1871, *Magnetism.* By Prof. A. M. MAYER, of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.

IV. THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1871, *Sound; the Voice and the Ear.* By Prof. O. N. ROOD, of Columbia College, New-York.

V. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1872, *Combustion.* By Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, of Columbia College, New-York.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8¼.

A ticket for the course, $2; single ticket, 50 cents.

Members' personal and privilege tickets admit to the lectures.

INGERSOLL LOCKWOOD,

(Late United States Consul to the Kingdom of Hanover,) will deliver

THE SECOND LECTURE OF THE COURSE IN THE SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., ON THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 23.

Subject—*Brains, Fine and Superfine.* Tickets 50 cents.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—THE COURSE of free lectures on *French* will be resumed WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at 8 P. M. Ladies especially invited. French also taught practically in private classes, by the easiest system known, so perfect that one cannot fail to learn to speak French in a very short time. For circular address, with stamp, PROFESSOR, No. 8 East 22d-st. N. B.—Those wishing to join free class will please register names at Cooper Institute.

MUSICAL.

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We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

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HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

HAINES BROS.,

NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE,

Are now offering great inducements to parties wishing to purchase pianos for cash.

None should purchase elsewhere before examining these splendid pianos.

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A GREAT BARGAIN.

First-class new PIANO, fully warranted, very low for cash.

Has been rented three months.

PIANO-WAREROOMS, No. 27 Union-square.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED teacher of piano-forte, will take a few pupils at her own or pupil's residence; highest reference; terms moderate; thorough tuition guaranteed. Apply at No. 113 East 53d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., White Cottage.

"SNOW LIES WHITE," A MUSICAL gem, by ARTHUR SULLIVAN, 40c.; also Mignon's song, "Hast Thou e'er Seen the Land?" 40c.; and the popular songs, "Maggie's Answer," "When You and I were Young, Maggie," "Sweet Bye and Bye," &c.

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DANCING.

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Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

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NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.

PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin at ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

MR. MURPHY RESIGNS.

Gen. Chester A. Arthur Appointed as His Successor.

The Reasons for the Change—Text of the Correspondence—What is Said in Washington—Sketch of the New Collector.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY has resigned the office of Collector of the Port of New-York, and President GRANT has appointed Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUR in his stead. The news of the change reached the public at an early hour of yesterday, and created considerable comment.

Mr. MURPHY had resolved to take this step several weeks ago, but when certain charges were preferred against him by an unfriendly newspaper, he chose to wait until he had been vindicated, and this having been done satisfactorily, he has vacated his place. The following card of exoneration from Messrs. DIX and HURLBURT, who officially investigated these charges against Mr. MURPHY, was published some time ago:

The attention of the undersigned having been called to certain publications in regard to an investigation, in which they took part, of two contracts by MURPHY & GRISWOLD for army hats, and having been requested to state the principal facts, deem it a matter of justice to the parties concerned, if not to themselves, to do so:

In 1865 the Secretary of War appointed the undersigned and R. M. STREBEIGH, Esq., a commission to investigate and report upon "the transactions and contracts of MURPHY & GRISWOLD, or either of them with the Quartermaster's Department, and the manner of their execution, and whether there has been any fraud or failure on the part of the contractors." They investigated said matters fully, holding public sittings in the United States Court-building, in this City, examining under oath, all the witnesses produced. Col. OLCOTT and JOHN SEDGWICK, Esq., appeared on behalf of the Government, and Mr. EVARTS and Gen. ARTHUR for the contractors. There were produced as witnesses for the prosecution, Edward Wheeler, Henry A. Burr, Hosea O. Pearce, Isaac S. Holly, George J. Terry, J. W. Lester, William Dodd, and Albert H. Hurlburt, and for the contractors, William Bodwell, George Dickinson, Thomas E. Tweedy, John Phillips, D. S. Stocker, Levi M. Barker, William Dessendorf, Leroy T. Smith and George H. Sheldon. The undersiged have no recollection of any intimation on the part of the prosecution that any witness whose testimony was desired had not been examined, except that on the day Col. OLCOTT closed the case for the Government, he stated that he had wished to examine Messrs. HARRISON and WILLIAMS, but as he learned that they would not be present till a later hour in the day, he declined to delay the case to wait for their arrival. At no time was an attempt made to impeach the veracity of any witness. In opening the case, the prosecution expressly disclaimed all intention of impeaching the regularity of the contracts, or the conduct of the officer (Col. VINTON) by whom they were made; while the inspector (Mr. WHEELER) who examined the goods was produced as a witness on behalf of the Government, and his integrity was not impugned. Col. OLCOTT produced and proved the genuineness of the sample hats by which the goods were to be tested. They bore the Government stamp, and there was no suggestion that they had been or could have been changed. The report, as made, was drawn by one of the undersigned and concurred in by all the members of the Commission. It found that no fraud or failure on the part of the contractors has been shown, and that the contracts impugned had been substantially complied with. The Commissioners in their report stated as a fact not irrelevant to the case, that if defective hats had been rejected by the Government Inspector, the loss would have fallen, not on the contractors, but on the manufacturers by whom they were furnished. The duty confided to the undersigned was performed by them to the best of their ability six years ago, and they know nothing which has occurred in the intervening time to justify them in departing from the conclusions at which they arrived after the most careful consideration of all the evidence.

JOHN A. DIX,
HENRY A. HURLBURT.

NEW-YORK, October 10, 1871.

Text of the Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The following is the correspondence between President GRANT and Mr. MURPHY, on the resignation of the latter as Collector of the Port of New-York:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1871.

To the President:

I hereby tender my resignation of the office of Collector of the Port of New-York, to take effect upon the appointment of my successor. You are aware that during the period I have held this important trust, and because I have held it, I have been subjected to a persecution, which for persistent misrepresentation and unrelenting vindictiveness has fortunately but few parallels in the history of political strife. Throughout this somewhat trying ordeal I have been sustained, however, by the consciousness of my own rectitude, and by the fact that during my official term I have enjoyed uninterruptedly, and still retain, your confidence, undiminished by the vituperation of my accusers. For the manner in which the duties of the office have been performed I take pleasure in referring to the judgment of my official superior, the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the figures of record in the Treasury Department, which show how the revenue has been collected, and with what diminished percentage of cost. Unless your attention has been called to this record, (I beg you will refer to it,) groundless as the aspersions cast upon me are, and fully as they have been refuted before more than one tribunal, I am conscious that my continuance in office will be made the pretext and occasion for assaults, calculated to injure you and the Republican Party; and rather than incur such a hazard, I would relinquish my position, even had it been coveted, which you know it was not.

When appointed, I believed I could render a service by accepting the place. Now I believe I can render a service by resigning it, and I gladly embrace the opportunity. In sevrring my official relations with the Government under these circumstances, I may also properly refer to the gratifying result of the recent election in this State, which leaves the control of its affairs substantially in the hands of that great party of progress and reform of which you are the acknowledged head, and for the success of which it will ever be my pride and duty to labor.

I am, dear sir, with high respect, your obedient servant, THOMAS MURPHY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1871.

Hon. Thomas Murphy, Collector of the Port of New-York:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 18th inst., tendering your resignation of the office of Collector of the Port of New-York, with reasons therefor, is received. It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the efficiency, honesty and zeal with which you have administered the office so long as it has been intrusted to your keeping. Your own peace of mind, no doubt, will be enhanced by leaving the office of Collector, but I doubt whether such a course will in any sense be a benefit to the public service. Under your administration the revenues from the New-York Custom-house have been largely increased, and the cost of collection, in proportion to the amount collected, has been greatly diminished. This is shown by the records of the Treasury Department.

You have had my unqualified confidence ever since you entered the office of Collector. You had that confidence before, or the appointment would not have been tendered you. That confidence is still unshaken, and in accepting your resignation I desire to give you the fullest assurance of this fact. Whether you remain in or out of office, time will convince a just public of your entire innocence of the charges brought against you.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

The following is a statement of amounts of Customs collected at the port of New-York for the periods designated, and payments on account of expenses of collecting the same: For the period of fifteen months from April 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870, amount collected, $158,701,463 50; expenses of collection, $2,672,653; percentage of collection, 168 plus; from Aug. 1, 1870, to Oct. 31, 1871, amount collected, $183,083,080 72; expenses of collection, $2,760.282; percentage of collection, 146 plus. Shortly after the President wrote the above letter, he appointed Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUR as the successor of Mr. MURPHY. The commission of Mr. ARTHUR was during the morning prepared at the Treasury Department, and will without delay be forwarded to New-York.

Sketch of Gen. Arthur.

Gen. ARTHUR, the newly-appointed Collector, is a native of Vermont, and is well known throughout the country. He was graduated at the Union College in 1868, and has won for himself an enviable reputation. He was the attorney for the people in the celebrated Lemon slave case, and a delegate to the Convention at Saratoga, which organized the Republican Party. During the first two years of the war he was Inspector-General and Quartermaster-General of the State, having entire charge of the equipment of State troops. The marked ability with which he discharged the duties thus devolving upon him gained for him general applause. He was also counsel for the Tax Commissioners, but when the Republican Party took the view that none of its members should hold office under Tammany Hall, he resigned, and has since been without an office in politics.

The Feeling in Washington Over the Change.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The resignation of Collector MURPHY, and the appointment of Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUR, to succeed him, which was announced here late this afternoon, caused a decided sensation in such circles as became aware of the fact. The matter had been speculated on so freely for the past two months, and had, nevertheless, been so barren of results, that people had begun to think there would be no change, and if it had been left to the President's choice there would have been none. Mr. MURPHY's resignation is entirely voluntary, and in the face of the fact that the President was disinclined to accept it. United States Marshal SHARPE arrived here yesterday morning, bearing the letter of resignation, which was laid before the President during the day. This morning the latter prepared his reply accepting the resignation in terms which must be anything but comforting to those who have been seeking to poison the President's mind against the Collector. The Secretary of the Treasury was then sent for, and Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUR's name was agreed upon as the successor. A letter of appointment was at once made out, and Gen. SHARPE returned to-night bearing the document with him. The selection of Gen. ARTHUR is the result purely of a comparison of views as to the fittest man, all things considered, for the position, and comes to him entirely unsought. The selection has not been hampered by the advice or recommendation of either Senator or of the representatives of either the so-called factions in the party, or of a single politician. The appointment is purely the choice of the President, and as such is not only in the interest of the public service, but of harmony in the councils of the party. In the conversations and deliberations which have attended this change, the President has throughout spoken of Mr. MURPHY in the kindest terms, and expressed his regret that he deemed it necessary to retire from his position.

The Official Canvass.

The figures published in some newspapers on Saturday, purporting to be a correct return of the votes given for the general ticket, were inaccurate; the totals were only announced yesterday by the Board of Canvassers. The following is a correct return, as taken from the Supervisors' books:

	—Sec'y of State.—		—Supreme C'rt.—	
Wards.	Willers.	Scribner.	Ledwith.	Barrett.
First	2119	202	1687	605
Second	183	149	125	207
Third	493	235	268	451
Fourth	3501	419	350	3547
Fifth	1945	861	759	1888
Sixth	3769	335	338	3742
Seventh	5620	1116	5199	1458
Eighth	3855	2057	2998	2862
Ninth	3014	5120	1740	6101
Tenth	2492	2005	948	3439
Eleventh	4886	2666	3474	3867
Twelfth	4896	3210	3505	4414
Thirteenth	3225	1409	2598	1960
Fourteenth	2734	1026	2275	1425
Fifteenth	1630	2962	822	3575
Sixteenth	3196	4045	2075	4978
Seventeenth	5910	5319	1890	9111
Eighteenth	6103	3450	2438	7056
Nineteenth	6269	5245	4007	7324
Twentieth	6588	4051	3793	6661
Twenty-first	5444	3571	1323	7724
Twenty-second	5454	4684	3306	6731
Total	83326	54137	45916	89127

	—Superior Court—		—Register.—	
Wards.	Jones.	Curtis.	Shandley.	Sigel.
First	1756	613	1856	453
Second	164	168	164	168
Third	273	452	296	433
Fourth	3300	612	3217	690
Fifth	952	1743	892	1778
Sixth	3573	493	3561	518
Seventh	5286	1434	5763	1032
Eighth	3132	2791	3120	2795
Ninth	2112	6073	1939	6075
Tenth	1054	3390	1066	3376
Eleventh	3847	3740	2954	4528
Twelfth	3870	4268	3638	4484
Thirteenth	2727	1938	2929	1699
Fourteenth	2372	1409	2290	1504
Fifteenth	1186	3393	1018	3478
Sixteenth	2320	4935	2233	4978
Seventeenth	3384	7640	2680	8509
Eighteenth	2671	6905	2592	6999
Nineteenth	4183	7358	3946	7585
Twentieth	3700	6956	3597	7024
Twenty-first	1621	7426	1509	7571
Twenty-second	3412	6687	3188	6888
Total	56885	80424	54448	82565

Willers over Scribner	29.189
Barrett over Ledwith	43,211
Curtis over Jones	23,539
Sigel over Shandley	28,117

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Col. O. A. MACK, of the United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

WM. CASSIDY, of the Albany *Argus*, and J. P. STORY, of the United States Army, are at the St. James Hotel.

Josh Billings will lecture at St. Peter's Hall, West Twentieth-street, this evening, on "What I Know about Hotels."

Col. W. J. GREENE, of Baltimore; Judge DAVID THOMAS, of Pennsylvania, and Col. W. S. SANFORD, of Boston, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

EDWIN ADAMS, the tragedian; Hon. A. W RANDALL, of Elmira; Ex-Postmaster-General and Pay-master H. W. MEADE, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

W. W. CORCORAN, of Washington; Capt. KENNEDY, of the steam-ship *City of Brussels*, and Gen. HOWLAND, and Hon. H. W. SARGENT, of Fishkill, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. CHURCH, of Great Barrington, Mass.; Hon. JAS. P. NEWCOMB, Secretary of State of Texas; Rev. Dr. MILES, of Boston, and Hon. B. E. SMITH, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The fair of the Sisters of the Stranger was well attended last evening, and a large number of articles was disposed of. The fair will close to-morrow evening.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, MICHAEL CONLAN was committed for trial on a charge of stabbing MATTHEW MANNING, of No. 434 East Thirteenth-street.

The Manhattan Widows' and Orphans' Benevolent Society gave its thirteenth annual ball at the Casino in Houston-street last evening.

Companies D and B, of the Fifth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., commanded by Capts. HAMANN and NEY, were engaged in an annual ball at Germania Assembly Rooms last night.

Company E, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., Capt. CONRAD GEIB, gave an annual ball at the Walhall, in Orchard-street, last night, which was a brilliant affair.

The North-eastern Saengerbund Societies will reorganize at a Convention of delegates to be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms on Thursday.

The eighth annual festival of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association will take place at Delmonico's, on Thursday, the 7th of December.

CORNELIUS McCARTHY, aged fourteen years, who lived at No. 426 East Twentieth-street, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital from hydrophobia.

GEORGE BIRMINGHAM, of No. 64 Carmine-street, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital from injuries received on Saturday by falling from the roof of a house in Varick-street.

MARGARET WELSH, who was burned at the fire in the Tabernacle tenement Nos. 7 and 9 Mulberry-street, Sunday afternoon, died yesterday in Park Hospital.

The appointment as Commissioner of Public Instruction has been tendered to Mr. ISAAC W. ENGLAND, the publisher, but no reply has been made.

A meeting of the Migration Bureaus and Temperance Societies was held at No. 214 Bowery last night. The object of the Society is to secure homesteads in suitable localities for temperance men.

Several subscribers are informed that the registry in this City for the last election was the largest made since the law was passed. Also, that MARSHALL O. ROBERTS was never Mayor of New-York.

The members of Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. & A. M., at their rooms, No. 946 Broadway, will, this evening hold a memorial service in honor of the late W. THOMAS S. SOMMERS, Past Master of the Lodge.

At the annual meeting of the Methodist Society, held yesterday, Bishop MORRIS was elected President, and Rev. J. P. DARBIER, D. D., Corresponding Secretary. Other officers having been elected the meeting adjourned.

A low Tammany politician, named CHARLES MONELL, was convicted in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, of a felonious assault on PATRICK CONNOLLY, and was sent to Sing Sing for ten years.

FREDERICK J. MERTER, GEORGE MILLER, and ADAM DEHAN were yesterday held to answer, at Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of feloniously assaulting MOSES ISAACS and LOUIS HERSCHBERG on Sunday evening.

THOMAS S. SHEA, of No. 125 West Thirtieth-street, was held to answer at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of breaking into the clerk's office of the Gilsey House and stealing $700.

The Zschocke Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows gave an annual ball at the Beethoven Club-house last evening, which was an attractive affair, and enjoyed by all participating.

GEORGE KING was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday, charged with stealing a bale of damask goods from the store No. 106 Duane-street. The prisoner was committed to answer in default of bail.

ELLEN DOWD, a domestic in the employ of MICHAEL HALPIN, of No. 17 State-street, was committed to answer by Justice HOGAN yesterday, on a charge of stealing from her employer the sum of $45.

Yesterday morning JUDSON JARVIS, Clerk of Arrests, returned to Judge INGRAHAM the order for the arrest of INGERSOLL, WOODWARD, and GARVEY, the trio being beyond the limits of Sheriff BRENNAN's authority.

The regular monthly meeting of the Sunday-school Teachers' Association, was held last evening at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church. Rev. JAMES M. LUDLOW delivered an address on Sunday-school instruction.

The charge preferred by OWEN O'CONNELL, a watcher during election day in the Sixth District of the Sixth Ward, against Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth District, was tried yesterday before Commissioner BARR. The case was dismissed.

CHARLES McGRATH, who was arrested on a charge of being implicated in the burglary committed on Saturday night in the dwelling of MARTIN CALLAGHAN, corner of Seventy-second-street and Eighth-avenue, was yesterday committed without bail by Justice COULTER.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Sixth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening, at No. 470 Grand-street. A jubilant time was had over the result of the late elections, and a vote of thanks to the challengers and watchers was passed.

A meeting of the Nineteenth Ward German Reform Club was held last evening, at No. 163 East Fifty-ninth-street. Delegates were appointed to the German Central Reform Club and to the Republican General Committee, with a view to co-operation in the work of reform.

A committee meeting was held, yesterday, at the office of the New-York Viaduct Railway Company. The result of their deliberations could not be ascertained, the meeting being a secret one. It was stated that they would report to the Board to-morrow.

The first of the course of scientific lectures before the American Institute will be delivered at the Academy of Music, next Thursday evening. Mr. HENRY MORTON, President of Stevens Institute of Technology, is the lecturer, and "The Nature and Sources of Light" his theme.

JOHN McCREADY, a rigger, who lived at No. 380½ Cherry-street, died yesterday from injuries received on the 7th of October by falling from the mast-head of the ship *Rattler*, then lying at Pier No. 9 East River. Coroner YOUNG held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

JOHN BRADY, a patent brake examiner, employed on the Hudson River Railroad, tried to jump on a Harlem train yesterday, at Forty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, and falling under the wheels, had both his feet cut off at the ankles. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died soon after admission.

The members of the Inventors', Autors' and Artisans' Grand National Union held a meeting last evening at the Astor House. The Vice-President, Mr. JAMES W. POWELL, explained the objects of the Association, the principal one of which is to aid the struggling inventor, and help him to secure recognition and substantial reward.

A meeting of the incorporators of the National Rifle Association will take place this evening in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, for the purpose of adopting by-laws. The Association is formed for the purpose of providing a suitable range for long-range rifle practice, and for the promotion of marksmanship among the National Guard.

An examination was held by Judge DOWLING yesterday in the case of JAMES E. EDWARDS, accused of complicity in the sneak-robbery of 101 $1,000 bonds of the Monticello Railroad from the Union Trust Company's Office. No new developments were made. The prisoner was recommitted to the Tombs, Judge DOWLING reserving his decision.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Shooting Club had their pigeon-shooting match at New-Dorp on Saturday.

Next month the shooting clubs of Long Island, Staten Island, and Jerome Park will have a pigeon-shooting match at New-Dork, for a cup valued at $600.

Gen. GILMORE, who is now in charge of the works at Fort Wadsworth, is employing upward of 500 mechanics and over 100 horses in the extensive additions now being made to the fort.

The work on the horse-car railroad from Quarantine to the "Fort" was partially discontinued yesterday, owing to the bad weather. The cars continued to run, but were obliged to change vehicles near the Half-way House.

On Sunday evening a fire broke out at New-Dorp, in the truck-house of the Snowdrift Hook and Ladder Company, destroying both the house and fire apparatus, and causing a loss of about $2,000, which is covered by insurance.

The body of the man which was found near Gifford's Station with a portion of his head blown off, has been identified as that of a German from New-York, who was subject to fits of insanity.

LONG ISLAND.

Efforts will be made at the session of the Legislature to have an act passed authorizing the appointment by the Trustees of Flushing of a Police Justice.

Last Sunday no orders were issued in relation to arresting those who kept open shops and saloons in Flushing. Consequently, most of the poorer class of saloons and gin-mills were open.

At the last meeting of the Board of Education of Flushing, ISAAC BLOODGOOD was elected President; S. B. PARSONS, Treasurer, and L. S. HICKS, Secretary. Messrs. DOWNING, BLOODGOOD and HICKS were elected an Executive Committee.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The first horse-cars on the Harlem Bridge and West Farms line ran on Sunday. As soon as more cars have been built for the line they will run regularly between the termini of the road every half hour.

The town authorities of West Farms have expended $9,500 for the improvement of roads during the past year, exclusive of the large amounts called for by various Boulevard Commissioners.

NEW-JERSEY.

CHARLES CHENEY, a member of the Elizabeth Common Council, died suddenly at that city yesterday.

The old South Ward Hotel, Newark, which was erected before the Revolution, is about to be demolished to make way for improvements.

The Newark Common Council by a vote of 10 to 7 has refused to pass an ordinance requiring the bells to be removed from the horses on the city car lines on Sunday.

On Saturday night a sneak-thief entered the house of Rev. G. B. WILCOX, on Henderson-street, and stole the minister's overcoat, in the pocket of which was his Sunday's sermon.

The members of the congregation of the Second Reformed Church of Jersey City have presented their pastor, Rev. Dr. VAN CLEEF, with a life insurance policy for $5,000.

Coroner PARSLOE yesterday held an inquest on the body of MANSTELL BUFFER, who shot himself at Union Hill, on Saturday. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

FOTTS, yesterday, thanked the Catholic priests who have been attending him for their kindness, and informed them that he had decided to retain the Protestant clergymen as his spiritual advisers.

Vineland is to have its liquor law made more stringent this Winter. The new law provides that it shall be the duty of every deputy sheriff, constable, or police officer, to arrest every intoxicated person and hold him until he will testify from whom the liquor was received.

PATRICK ANTHONY, a fireman on the Hoboken ferry-boat *James Ramsey*, was yesterday fatally injured. He had been engaged in oiling the rear chimney connected with the walking beam when he was struck by the key, which tore away the side of his face and jaw, exposing the brain. He lived at South Eighth and Provost streets, Jersey City, and had a wife and four children.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—A general order from the War Department today establishes the Department of the Platte. Brigadier-Gen. E. O. C. ORD is transferred from the Department of California to command the Department of the Platte, and is ordered to proceed to the Head-quarters at Omaha with as little delay as practicable. Until another official shall be assigned to the command of the Department of California, the immediate command thereof will be exercised by the Division Commander, Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD, and the Department Staff Officer will report to him accordingly.

The special order of the War Department requiring Major GEO. D. RUGGLES, Assistant-Adjutant-General, to report for duty in the Department of Texas, is revoked.

[Advertisement.]

"A HAT THAT IS A HAT."—The following letter, just received by KNOX, tells a tale that will eventually find its way upon the historic page of the chronicle of great events of the present age:

NO. 109 SOUTH MORGAN-STREET,
CHICAGO, Nov. 6, 1871.

MR. KNOX—DEAR SIR: The last hat proved such a salamander that I want another at once. It stood the explosion of the gas-works, the cinders of the Chamber of Commerce, the hert of the Court-house, and brought its wearer safely through the flames, of his old office! Herewith my check for $8—my measure you have already. Yours truly,
J. S. DOTTEN.

Comment on the above is unnecessary. "He that runs may read," especially if he have on a Knox hat.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Silesia	Nov. 21	New-York	Hamburg.
Cuba	Nov. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Nov. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Nov. 25	New-York	Bremen.
Egypt	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
India	Nov. 25	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Morro Castle	Nov. 23	New-York	Havana.
South America	Nov. 23	New-York	Rio.
City of Mexico	Nov. 24	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg by the *Silesia* at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters, on the Pier at the foot of Third-street, in Hoboken, until 1½ P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 20—*In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.*—C. C. Taber and wife, 5 children and servant, Miss Nagle, Miss Faulkner, Miss Rogers, Prof. R. C. Wines, John Inman, T. E. Satterthwaite, Mr. Burton, William Tromberg, Rev. S. Annear, Miss Anna McQuade, Miss Bella Holmes, E. H. Folmar, wife and child, Mrs. and Miss Derrickson, Mr. Lefferts, Jos. Lea, Mrs. Jos. Lea, Miss Anna Lea, Miss G. Lea, Miss Julia Lea, Miss Marion Lea, and 4 servants.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......6:54 | Sun sets......4:38 | Moon sets......1:14
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...2:57 | Gov. Island..3:46 | Hell Gate......5:08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 20.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Annie, Steen, Chester and Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Alliance, Shute, Salem.

Barks Bessie Parker, (Br.,) Cox, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Dr. Von Thuer Tellin, (Norw.,) Kienow, Cork, Weadt, Tetens & Bockmann; Pallas, Biddle, Belize, W. Jex; C. S. Rogers, Dickinson, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Son.

Brigs Shamrock, Ray, Genoa, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Eastern Star, Foster, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Raven, Spencer, Matanzas, Simpson & Clapp.

Schrs. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans Nov. 12, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Nov. 19, saw a British ship steering N.; Barnegat bearing W. spoke brig San Juan, (of Gibraltar,) from Para, for New-York, 21 ds. out.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Smith, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Ship Leander, (Br.,) Knight, Amoy Aug. 3, with teas to Howland & Aspinwall—vessel to Peabody & Willes. Passed Angier Oct. 31 and Cape of Good Hope Sept. 3; crossed the equator Oct. 23, in lon. 23.

Ship Celestial Empire, Taylor, Liverpool Oct. 8, with mdse to C. H. Parsons.

Ship Abeona, Hamilton, of and from Glasgow Oct. 20, with mdse. to Henderson Bros.

Ship Electric, (N. G.,) Peyn, Hamburg 47 ds., with mdse. and 294 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Cashmere, Norton, Boston, in ballast to C. J. Fisher.

Bark Orfeo (Ital.,) Questa, Glasgow 50 ds.; with gas-coal to order—vessel to J. B. Phillips & Sons.

Bark John Griffin, Westberg, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Francke & Fisher—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Waldo, Smith, Pensacola 20 ds., with yellow pine lumber to W. A. Parks—vessel to E. W. Barton & Son.

Bark Ati, (Aus.,) Sucich, Liverpool 47 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Tarsus, (of Arundel,) Anderson, Londonderry Oct. 10, with mdse. to H. Sweetland & Co. Is anchored inside Sandy Hook.

Bark Frank, Wallace, Sidney, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Bark Maria Guiseppe, (Ital.,) Re, Antwerp 61 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Orrono, (of Windsor, N. S.,) (new,) McLellan, Windsor, N. S., 5 ds., with plaster to J. A. Hovey—vessel to J. F. Whitney.

Bark Triano, Wzgninio, Havana 18 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Johanne Marie, (N. G.,) Harksen, Bremen 41 ds., with mdse. and 304 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Irvine, (of Ayr,) Jennie, London Sept. 28, with mdse. to order.

Bark Clotilda, (Span.,) Sinemer, Havana 14 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Loch Lomond, (of Stockton,) Clough, Greytown, Nic., 57 ds., with hides, &c., to Strout Bros.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Neponset, (of Boston,) Strout, Areceibo, P. R., 20 ds., with molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig E. C. Redman, (of Bangor,) Redman, St. Martin's 18 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Winchester & Yonne. Lat. 26 10, lon. 67 20, signalled schr. General Banks, steering S.

Brig Rising Sun, (of New-Haven,) Griffing, Grand Turk, T. I., 17 ds. Bound to New-Haven, with salt to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Gem, Niel, Port Spain, Trinadad 20 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Son. Left in port brig George, for New-York in 4 ds.; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig David Owen, (of Bath,) Shadburn, Seville 39 ds., with lead and cork to master.

Brig W. A. Heney, (of Barrington, N. S.,) Taylor, Maracaibo Oct. 26, with coffee to Schmilinsky, Lotz & Co., vessel to Peniston & Co.

Brig Navasota, Bunker, Boston.

Schr. Lavinia F. Warren, Johnson, Areceibo, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to Hicks & Fabing—vessel to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Impulse, (Br.,) Curtis, Maracaibo 21 ds., with coffee to Schmilinsky, Lotz & Co.

Schr. W. H. Jones, Line, Fernandina 9 ds., with naval stores to A. Abbott.

Schr. H. A. Simmons, Sparks, Miragoane 18 ds., with logwood to C. A. Van Bokkelin.

Schr. Wanponsa, Green, Norfolk 5 ds., with railroad ties to Benton & Co.

Schr. James Deputy, Sturges, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Evergreen, Holmes, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. Morning Star, Ryan, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. Republic, Thomas, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Forest, Jackson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. F. A. Heath, Warren, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cabinet, Wilson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Carter, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Irene E. Meservey, Willis, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. T. W. H. White, Smith, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Julia Baker, Holmes, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Ella Shaw, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Charlie Cobb, Winsmore, Providence.

Schr. Dolphin, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., foggy.

Below.

Brig San Juan, (of Gibraltar,) Morton, from Para 21 ds., with mdse. to F. G. Gumarez—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Arr. steamers Trent, from Liverpool; Roman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Arr. steamers Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia; Leopard, from do.; Centipede, from do.; Stephen Decatur, from New-York.

Below—Bark Frank Marion, from Gottenburg; brig Etta M. Tucker.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 20.—Passed in for Baltimore, Bark Armida Hall and brig Alice, from Porto Rico.

Passed out, steamer Maryland, for Havana; ship Laurens, for Havre; bark Deborah Pennell, for Rotterdam; brig Aroostook, for Aspinwall; George Latimer, for St. Johns; schr. Louisa A., for Martinique.

Arr. brig Francis Jane, from Rio for orders.

Spoke Nov. 11, bark Charleston, Cadiz, for New-York, in lat. 26, lon. 29.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 20.—Arr., last night, bark Damon, 24 ds. from Gibaras, for New-York. Capt. C. H. W. Petraus died, and was buried at sea, 4 ds. out. She reports heavy north-west gales the entire passage; lost and split sails, and put in here for provisions. Also here, brig Charles A. Howard, from Eruma, for New-York; all well; schr. China, from Bonare, for New-York.

OWEN SOUND, Ontario, Nov. 20.—The crew of the schr. Gold Hunter, driven ashore near Cabots Head, after the tug Prince Alfred had cut her adrift to save herself.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, Nov. 20.—The schr. Advance, from Chicago, for Ogdensburg, has arrived at this port. During the storm she had to cut away her masts. The cargo is damaged. The vessel is leaking.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 18.—Arr. brig Hyperion, from Philadelphia, for Portland; schrs. S. W. W[illegible], from Philadelphia, for Boston; Nathan Clifford, from Eddyville, for do.; Lizzie and Eliza B. Coffin, from Elizabethport, for do.; John Snow, from Hoboken, for do.; Abbie H. Hodeman, from New-York, for do.; Pioneer, from do., for Moncton, N. B.; Equal, from do., for Waldoboro; Welcome Home, from do., for do.; Orlando, from do., for Halifax; Olive Windsor, N. S.; Rescue, from do., for Saugus; Ida & Annie, from do., Avery, from do., for do.; Evergreen, from do., for St. John, N. B.; Sea King, from Fall River, for do.; Earnest, from Thomaston; Belle Barbour, Aurora Borealis, Stonington, for do.; Adelia T. Cohen, from Philadelphia, from Providence, for do.; Blondel, from do., for Princetown; Ellie L. Smith, Chattanooga, James Ponder, Jr., and Emma G. Edwards, from do., for Salem; Mary Lymburner, from New-York, for do.; Gem, from Portland; do., for Rockland; George Brooks, from do., for Portland; Winslow, from Wareham, for do.; James Henry, from New-York, for Bangor; Benjamin [illegible], from Elizabethport, for do.; Dr. Kane, [illegible], for Gloucester; Charlie & Willie, from [illegible], for Newburyport; Pearl, from Port Johnson, for Newburyport.

Sld. schrs. Empress, Trade Wind, [illegible], J. H. Hancock, Charles E. Raymond, and M. [illegible]

Nov. 19, arr. schrs. Bay State, from New-York, for Boston; Nellie Doe, from do., for Bangor; Fannie Elder, Elder, from Bangor, for St. Thomas; D. Sawyer, from Calais, for Providence. Passed by schr. Winner, from Calais, for Providence.

Sld. brigs Wm. H. Bickmore, George Burnham, Ettie M. Tucker and Hyperion; schrs. John [illegible], Benjamin Strong, Pioneer, J. T. Weaver, H. B. McCauley, George Staples, James Ponder, Jr., Magnet, E. G. Willard, J. Ricardo Jova, Sinaloa, Ada S. Allan, L. D. Wentworth, J. M. Broomhall, Sallie B. Victor, Grace Cushing, E. B. Emery, Newpacket, Chas. E. Jackson, Mary A. Rice, William Wiler, J. C. Nash, Z. Snow, Mary E. Long, Herald, General Banks, Orozimbo, Alaska, Hattie Baker and May Queen having repaired.

Nov. 20, A. M.—Arr. ship Cashmere, from Boston, for New-York: brig H. B. Emery, from Bonaire, for Boston; left schr. Chimo, to leave Oct. 28, for Bangor; also arr. schrs. Convoy, from Alexandria, for Boston; J. M. Stevens, from New-York, for Newburyport; Franklin, from New-York, for Newburyport; Annie Martha, from Providence, for St. John, N. B.; P. W. Scott, from St. John, N. B., for Stonington; M. E. Higgins, from Provincetown, for New-York; M. S. Hatheway, from Shulee, N. S., for do.; Charles C. Dame, from Boston, for do.; Abbie S. Oakes, from Bangor, for Bridgeport; Merril C. Hart, from Vinal Haven, for Washington.

Returned schr. Mary A. Rice.

Sld. ship Cashmere and all western-bound vessels.

Miscellaneous.

Bark Lebanon, (of St. John, N. B.,) that arrived on the 19th, with mdse. from London, is consigned to S. L. Merchant & Co., not as before reported.

Ship Janet Court, (of Glasgow,) Crawford, from Calcutta, which arrived 19th and anchored on the Bar, came up 20th; reports passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 17; crossed the equator Oct. 11, in lon. 30, W.; had fine weather to Bermuda, thence 14 ds., with strong N. and N. W. winds; stove long-boat, &c.

Bark Irvine, (of Ayr,) Jarnie, from London, in ballast, which arrived 19th, reports having made the northern passage and had strong westerly gales; was 15 ds. W. of the Banks. The I. is consigned to Funch, Edye & Co.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 3, lat. 35 13, lon. 18 2, brig Nellie Ware, from Pensacola, for Providence.

Aug. 20, lat. 1 44 S., lon. 91 32 E., ship Carlston, from Madarass, for London.

Sept. 1, lat. 22 30 S., lon. 61 24 E., ship Fearnaught, from Bassein, for Falmouth, for orders.

Sept. 14, lat. 35 28 S., lon. 25 13 E., ship J. C. Munro, from Cochin, for London.

Sept. 11, lat. 28 05 S., lon. 8 37 E., ship Mahondo, from Calcutta, for Liverpool.

Sept. 17, lat. 34 17, S., lon. 16 30 E., ship Erato, from Calcutta, for New-York.

Nov. 3, off St. Domingo, brig Wm. H. Heney (Br.), from Maracaibo, for New-York.

Nov. 18, off Fenwick's Island, brig Neponset, bound North.

Oct. 17, lat. 34 48, lon. 20 30, brig Goodwin, from Malaga, for New-York.

Nov. 5, lat. 25 40 N., lon. 60 42, bark Courier, (N. G.,) from Liverpool, for New-York, 56 ds. out.

Oct. 24, lat. 26 N., lon. 30 W., bark Harriet, from Denia, for Philadelphia, 16 ds. out.

25th, lat. 25 N., lon. 33 30 W., saw schr. Signal, of St. John, N. B.

Sept. 12, off the Cape of Good Hope, ship Sacramento, from Manila, for New-York.

Same day, schr. C. C. Leary, from Singapore, for New-York, 36 ds. out.

Nov. 11, lat. 28, lon. 72, brig Concord, from Porto Rico, for New-York.

Sept. 14, off the Cape, ship Clymene, (Br.,) from Manila, for Liverpool.

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OF FINE MATERIAL, FOR
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KALDENBERG'S MEERSCHAUMS.—An elegant [illegible] of meerschaum [illegible] amber [illegible] holiday presents; pipes [illegible] make, [illegible] STORES, No. 6 John-st. first door from [illegible]; also, corner of [illegible] Send for circular [illegible] Post-office Box 4,724.

BUCHU.

[From Dispensatory of the United States.]

DIOSMA CRENATA—BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

They are given in complaints of the URINARY ORGANS, such as GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH of the BLADDER, MORBID IRRITATION of the BLADDER AND URETHRA, DISEASE OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, and RETENTION or INCONTINENCE of URINE, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five, or in the decline or change of life.

In affections peculiar to FEMALES, the EXTRACT BUCHU IS UNEQUALED BY ANY OTHER REMEDY.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLING.—This medicine increases the power of DIGESTION, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY or CALCAREOUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS, are reduced, as well as PAIN AND INFLAMMATION.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the BLADDER and INFLAMMATION of the KIDNEYS, Ulceration of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER, RETENTION of Urine, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Calculus, GRAVEL, Brick-Dust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of BOTH SEXES, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is DIURETIC AND BLOOD PURIFYING, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding all Nauseous Compounds.

HELMBOLD'S
Fluid Extract of Buchu.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor of hope to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND THOSE CHEAP DECOCTIONS CALLED BUCHU, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price," "larger bottles," &c. They are unreliable and frequently injurious. *Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.* Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

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ESTABLISHED UPWARD OF TWENTY YEARS.

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DIAMOND MERCHANTS.
Choice Solitaire and matched Stones of extra fine quality.
A very large assortment of mounted and unmounted Stones.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 135 Broadway,
Branch Office, No. 586 6th-av.

The Officers and Directors invite the attention of the public to the following Certificate of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st November, 1871.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1871.

Having, at the request of the officers, made an examination of the affairs of the Home Insurance Company, of New-York, I find that that Company had, on the 1st day of November, 1871, of well-invested and available assets,

$4,813,560 94.

LIABILITIES WERE:

Chicago Losses, deducting amount reinsured	$2,139,313 00
Other Liabilities	291,226 79
	$2,430,539 79
Amount required to reinsure all Outstanding Risks	1,375,000 00
	$3,805,539 79

Amount of Assets over all Liabilities, except capital,

$1,008,021 15.

The Capital Stock of the Company is

$2,500,000.

THE OFFICERS HAVE THIS DAY BEEN DIRECTED TO REQUIRE THE STOCKHOLDERS TO PAY UP THE DEFICIENCY, OR SIXTY PER CENT. OF SAID CAPITAL STOCK WITHIN FORTY DAYS.

THE PRESENT ASSETS AND THE PROSPECT OF A SPEEDY REPAIRMENT OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMPANY ARE QUITE SUFFICIENT, IN THE OPINION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, TO JUSTIFY THE CONTINUANCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.
GEO. W. MILLER, Superintendent.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED TO
No. 201 Broadway,
BETWEEN FULTON AND DEY STS.
Cash Capital - - $1,000,000
ASSETS,
AFTER PAYING LOSSES AT CHICAGO.
Over 1,100,000 Dollars.
H. A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, V.-Pres't and Sec'y.

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SAFE DEPOSIT
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MERCANTILE LOAN
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EQUITABLE BUILDING

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(Formerly BERRIAN)
HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE-ROOMS.
FINE CUTLERY, TEA TRAYS,
FIRE-IRONS, COAL VASES AND FENDERS,
KITCHEN FURNITURE, CROCKERY AND COOKING UTENSILS
In every variety.
Nos. 601 6th-av. and 1,306 Broadway.

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GILLIES' CRUSHED
COFFEES,
In Barrels and Sixty-Pound Cans, and
THE AMERICAN
JAVA COFFEE,
In One-Lb. Pkgs. 48 Lbs. in a Box.
ARE UNIFORM, RELIABLE AND HEALTHY.
Prepared from different kinds of Coffees, the flavors of which mingle harmoniously. Grocers find them more salable and reliable than any other Coffees.
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Only Manufacturers,
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AT RETAIL.
WE MANUFACTURE THE MEDIUM QUALITIES OF FURNITURE, SUCH AS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITES
From $75 to $300.
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From $100 to $600.
We have opened our immense
WHOLESALE WAREROOMS
To the Retail Trade, and show the largest variety of any manufacturer in the City.
Printed illustrations of all styles of Furniture of our own manufacture furnished, on application by mail or otherwise.
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